

Lebanese army, gunmen trade fire

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese army troops traded artillery fire with militia in the mountains overlooking Beirut Sunday, an army spokesman said. State-run Beirut Radio said one soldier was killed in the shelling, which broke out at 8:30 a.m. (0630 GMT). The fighting was concentrated around army positions in the hill-top town of Souk Al Gharb, where the army held off assaults by Druze-led militia until a Sept. 26 ceasefire. The truce has been broken by limited clashes in the mountains and the troubled southern suburbs of Beirut almost every day. Two Lebanese youths were killed Sunday when their car exploded just south of Nabatiyeh in South Lebanon, security sources said. It was not clear how the blast occurred and whether the youths were carrying a bomb or had driven over a mine.

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Prince Hassan chairs New York meeting

NEW YORK (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday chaired a meeting here of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues. The three-day meeting is attended by the commission's 25 members and co-chaired by Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan. The commission members are specialists on humanitarian issues around the world. Earlier, Prince Hassan met in New York with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar with whom he had a comprehensive review of world humanitarian issues which are of concern to the commission.

Air France cancels Beirut flight

PARIS (R) — Air France cancelled a flight from Paris to Beirut Sunday for the second consecutive day because of the security situation in Lebanon, an airline spokesman said. He said the decision was taken in the absence of sufficient guarantees of safety.

Australian minister arrives in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Australian Minister of Primary Industry John Kerin arrived in Bahrain Sunday on a two-day visit for talks on bilateral industrial and agricultural relations, the official Gulf news agency reported. It gave no further details.

Bombs explode as Peru goes to polls

LIMA (R) — A string of bomb blasts shook two Andean cities Sunday as voting began in Peruvian municipal elections, residents said. At least nine bombs exploded in Ayacucho and Huancavelica. But no injuries were reported in the cities, near mountain strongholds of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrilla group which has vowed to sabotage the poll. In Lima, more than 8,000 police patrolled the city and some 4,000 troops guarded polling stations.

67 fishermen missing in Bay of Bengal

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh (R) — Sixty-seven fishermen are still missing in the Bay of Bengal after a cyclone swept through southern Bangladesh on Wednesday, Red Cross sources said Sunday. At least 100 fishermen died when a cyclone hit the same area last month.

Murderer retracts political killing claim

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — A convicted child murderer Sunday withdrew a claim that he committed 19 political murders and had been a British government informer, his lawyer said. He said Ronald Waldron, 38, now denied the claim he had made last Tuesday after being jailed for life for bludgeoning his five-year-old nephew to death. Waldron claimed that he spied on the activities of Libyans in Britain for British intelligence from 1975 to 1979 and killed 16 people for a guerrilla group and three for the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

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West Bank protests continue despite Arens warning and curfews

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Three Palestinian demonstrators were injured in the occupied West Bank Sunday as protests against inter-Palestinian clashes continued despite a warning by Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens that no further protests will be tolerated.

The three protesters were wounded by Israeli police outside the Daheisha refugee camp, near Bethlehem, where a curfew was imposed earlier Sunday. An Israeli spokesman claimed the protesters attacked police with knives and stones and the police opened fire to disperse them.

Defence Minister Arens described protests in the Israeli-occupied territories as intolerable and said the army would not let the situation continue. He made the comments at a meeting with Jewish settlers who demanded tougher measures to counter recent Palestinian demonstrations in the West Bank sparked by concern for beleaguered Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, a defence spokesman said.

Israeli occupation forces Sunday placed curfews on two Palestinian refugee camps, including

Daheisha, and on the central market area of Nablus to prevent fresh protests.

An Israeli driver was slightly injured when Palestinian demonstrators stoned a bus near Jalshoul and stone-throwing incidents were reported in other West Bank towns and villages.

A bomb planted outside an Israeli military base near the curfewed refugee camp of Tulikarem was discovered before it could explode, security officials said.

Israeli border police Saturday shot dead two Palestinian demonstrators at the camp who were protesting against attacks against Mr. Arafat in north Lebanon by Syrian- and Libyan-backed Palestinian rebel factions.

According to aides, Mr. Arens told the settlers the army would "do everything within its current norms" to stamp out Palestinian

protests. West Bank coordinator Brigadier Benjamin Ben-Eliezer said in an interview in the Haaretz newspaper that Israel planned tougher punishments for demonstrators and improved conditions for "peaceful" residents in refugee camps.

In the past week the army has renewed an old practice of awaking all the men in some refugee camps in the middle of the night to issue warnings against protests and demonstrations.

Acting Bir Zeit University President Gadi Baramki was last week detained for 12 hours accused of inciting students during a pro-Arafat demonstration.

Military officials accused Mr. Baramki of telling rival student factions at the university to unite against Israel. They quoted him as saying students should "turn their arms against the Zionist enemy."

Mr. Baramki denied the charges. Most West Bank Palestinians are ardent Arafat supporters and have bitterly criticised Syria and Libya for backing his opponents in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Arafat plans diplomatic battle; Iraq criticises Arab silence over Tripoli fighting, page 2

U.S. Congress cuts pledges of aid to Syria, boosts Israeli Lavi plan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. Congress has passed an emergency bill which would cancel financial aid for Syria and approve funds to help Israel develop a new fighter plane.

The bill, now awaiting President Ronald Reagan's signature, would terminate U.S. financial aid to Syria which the Congress previously approved.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate Saturday to renew funding for defence, the State Department and domestic programmes, which technically expired last Thursday.

It included \$11.5 billion in foreign aid, about \$169 million below the sum President Reagan sought in his budget and \$656 million below an earlier Senate bill.

The provision terminating aid to Syria reflected a tough new

Reagan administration policy in view of the current violence in Lebanon. It was accepted by Congress earlier and was not in dispute in the final reading.

Funds were earmarked specifically for Egypt and Israel while other funding was left to government agencies to disperse.

\$2.61 billion for Israel

Israel would receive about \$1.7 billion in military aid and \$910 million in economic assistance. Egypt would get about \$2 billion in military and economic aid.

Israel's total included \$550 million to finance development of its new Lavi jet fighter programme.

The aid included \$4.8 million for El Salvador but 30 per cent would be held back until Salvadoran authorities tried the national guardsmen charged with

murdering four American church women in December, 1980.

Congress approved \$314 million for various United Nations programmes ranging from the U.N. Development Programme to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

But it would require Mr. Reagan to submit to Congress an annual report assessing each country's support of the United States.

The provision would prohibit foreign aid to countries Mr. Reagan found were "engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to the foreign policy of the United States."

That requirement would be similar to those of the annual human rights report submitted to Congress detailing the human rights records of countries around the world.

Adams vows to continue IRA violence

DUBLIN (R) — The new leader of Sinn Fein, political wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), guerrillas, Sunday pledged continued support for violence to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite the country.

At the annual congress of Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams, who won a Belfast seat in the British parliament in the last elections, told cheering delegates from both parts of Ireland "we support the use of force in the struggle for Irish independence."

Mr. Adams, 34, who was previously a vice-president, was elected unopposed Saturday after former leader Ruairi O'Bradaigh decided to step down after 14

years. The election of Mr. Adams was seen as confirming a steady shift of Sinn Fein's power base from the Irish Republic to the north, where over 2,300 people have been killed in 14 years of sectarian and political violence.

In his first address as new leader Sunday Mr. Adams said: "Armed struggle is a necessary and morally correct form of resistance in the six counties (Northern Ireland) against a government whose presence is rejected by the vast majority of Irish people."

Earlier Sunday Mr. O'Bradaigh, who had led Sinn Fein since a split in the republican movement in 1969 into a pro-violence wing and a Marxist group favouring a political approach, said nationalist politics could be approaching a milestone.

Irish and British colonial history had showed they would not be moved by anything else.

The links between Sinn Fein and the IRA had been underlined during a closed session earlier Sunday when according to delegates a uniformed man introduced as a member of the IRA's army council pledged to continue the violence in the north.

Earlier Sunday Mr. O'Bradaigh, who had led Sinn Fein since a split in the republican movement in 1969 into a pro-violence wing and a Marxist group favouring a political approach, said nationalist politics could be approaching a milestone.

Pope cites Arab nun's life as co-existence example

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Sunday beatified an Arab Carmelite nun and said her example should promote peaceful co-existence among Arabs and Jews in the Holy Land.

Maria Baouardy, who contributed to the growth of Christianity in the Middle East last century, was declared the "Blessed Mary of Christ Crucified" in a ceremony in St. Peter's Basilica Sunday morning.

In his homily the Pope expressed hope that her example would pacify the peoples who now inhabit the Holy Land, "locked for decades in antagonism which has so far proved insoluble."

In his subsequent Angelus be-

ssing to more than 60,000 pilgrims in the square outside, the Pope sought the new blessed Maria's intercession "for all the peoples of the Middle East," particularly those torn apart by tension.

He listed Central America, Lebanon, Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq conflict, for the prayers of all men of goodwill to remove the causes of death and destruction.

Maria Baouardy, who died in 1878 at the age of 32, is held to have inspired the miraculous recovery of an Arab child from an irreversible disease in 1929. Beatification is an intermediate stage towards canonisation which confers sainthood.

Heineken kidnap proves security fears, police say

AMSTERDAM (R) — The successful abduction of Freddie Heineken, probably the Netherlands' wealthiest man, has underlined the problems of guarding the rich and famous, Dutch security company chiefs said Sunday.

The 60-year-old chief of Heineken Breweries was particularly concerned with security, and both his office and home were well protected by alarms and guards.

Yet armed kidnappers were able to seize him as he stepped from his office on Wednesday night, disappearing after also grabbing his chauffeur, who tried to intervene.

Dutch newspapers have reported ransom demands ranging up to



Hussein turns 48 today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan today (Monday) celebrates His Majesty King Hussein's 48th birthday anniversary. King Hussein, who acceded to the throne in 1952, assumed his constitutional powers in 1953 and since then Jordan's name came to be closely linked with that of the King as he stood out as a symbol of the country's stability, achievements and progress.

On the Arab level, King Hussein has been instrumental in mobilising Arab countries' efforts towards achieving solidarity and unity. He has been an active key figure in all the Arab summit conferences beginning in Cairo in 1964 up to the 1982 Fez summit in Morocco.

In keeping with Arab aspirations and unanimity, King Hussein has turned down unilateral and separate peace bids out of a sense of belonging to the Arab Nation and in his belief in joint Arab action to achieve a just and durable solution to the Palestine problem based on a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem.

The Jordanian leader has adopted a firm leadership of the stand vis-a-vis attempts to tamper with the legitimate Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

King Hussein has condemned the attacks on the PLO fighters in north Lebanon because these attacks are designed to impose certain Arab countries' will over the PLO and its future.

In a bid to stop the massacre in north Lebanon, King Hussein has launched contacts with Arab leaders to stop the attacks and to prevent a liquidation of the PLO's leadership.

In keeping with the principles laid down by the Great Arab Revolt, King Hussein has declared Jordan's total support for Iraq in its struggle to repel Iran's aggression on the Arab Nation.

On the domestic front, King Hussein spared no effort to help Jordanians carry out successful development projects aimed at raising the social and cultural standard of the population.

King Hussein has paid special attention to the building up of the Jordanian Armed Forces and equipping the army with the most up-to-date weapons to defend the nation.

On this happy anniversary, King Hussein received cables of good wishes from key public figures and representatives of public and private institutions in Jordan. The cables paid tribute to King Hussein's achievements and his relentless efforts to achieve further progress for Jordan.

All government departments and public institutions will remain closed today to mark King Hussein's birthday anniversary.

Jordan's imports register increase

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade last year granted licences to local merchants for importing goods worth JD 841 million in comparison with JD 787 million in 1981, a report in Al Ra'i newspaper said Sunday.

Altogether 68,163 licences were issued last year for which the ministry collected JD 15,954 million in fees, according to the report. In comparison, 67,500 import licences were issued in 1981 and the ministry collected JD 15,837 million, Al Ra'i said.

According to the report, the

ministry last year issued 13,281 export licences worth JD 153 million, and Jordanian products were exported to 47 countries, while in 1981, the total number of export licences issued were 11,895 and JD 140 million worth of national products were exported to 45 countries.

Last year, the ministry exempted 48 industrial projects from paying customs duty in accordance with a law for encouraging investments in Jordan. Twenty-five industrial projects were exempted from paying cus-

tom duties in 1981.

Projects exempted from paying customs fees had a total capital of JD 147.3 million last year against JD 53.3 million in the previous year, according to the Al Ra'i report. These projects, the report said, employed 2,087 workers as against 1,624 in the 1981 projects.

Projects exempted from customs duty included plants for processing dairy products, confectionery and food industries, building materials, wood and paper industries and hotels, the report said.

Assad expected to bring pressure on Gemayel to scrap Lebanon-Israel pact

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad is expected to put firm pressure on Lebanese President Amin Gemayel in Damascus Monday to scrap last May's troop-withdrawal pact with Israel, government sources said Sunday.

The U.S.-backed agreement, signed after four months of negotiations, called for the pullout of the Israeli army from southern Lebanon provided Syria also withdrew its troops from northern and eastern Lebanon.

The deal was bitterly opposed by Syria, when it was signed on May 17 and has soured Lebanese-Syrian relations ever since.

Monday's rare meeting between the two presidents was arranged by telephone on Thursday as the next stage in Mr. Gemayel's mission to Arab and Western countries to pave the way for a second round of reconciliation talks in Geneva.

Syria maintains that by agreeing to allow the Israelis the right to take part in joint security patrols in southern Lebanon, the Beirut government infringed Lebanon's sovereignty, threatened Syria's security and damaged pan-Arab relations.

Sources close to the Syrian government said in Damascus Sunday that Mr. Assad was expected to urge Mr. Gemayel to tear up the

Assad-Gemayel talks postponed

BEIRUT (R) — A visit by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to Damascus scheduled for Monday has been postponed due to a sudden illness suffered by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Lebanese officials said.

They said Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam would visit Beirut on Thursday to prepare for Mr. Gemayel's Damascus visit at an unspecified date when the Syrian president recovers.

State-run Beirut Radio said President Assad would require hospital treatment, but did not identify his illness.

agreement and would reiterate his promise that Syrian forces would leave Lebanon if the Israelis withdrew completely.

This will be Mr. Gemayel's first trip to Damascus since he became president in September 1982 after his younger brother Bashir, then president-elect, was assassinated by a bomb in east Beirut.

The Damascus sources said Sunday that as Lebanese factional leaders at their first meeting in Geneva this month had called the

troop-withdrawal agreement into question, the way was now open for an improvement in Syrian-Lebanese relations.

They said the cause of the present dissent "would end or be on the way to termination" when Mr. Gemayel admitted that the May 17 agreement was wrong and began to scrap it.

Syria had backed Amin Gemayel's nomination as president and the sources said as Syria's disagreement with Beirut was over issues, not personalities, Damascus was ready to cooperate with Lebanon to end the Israeli occupation.

The next session of reconciliation talks, bringing together Lebanese political and religious leaders plus Syrian and Saudi observers, was originally scheduled to start Monday but was postponed to allow Mr. Gemayel time to consult other governments.

The first session, which adjourned on Nov. 4, gave Mr. Gemayel a mandate to travel to foreign capitals to seek ways to get Israeli troops out of Lebanon.

Other major decisions were reinforcement of a security committee charged with maintaining the tenuous ceasefire in Lebanon and formation of a commission to discuss constitutional reforms.

Tehran reiterates threat to block Hormuz

LONDON (R) — Iran has reiterated its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz, at the entrance to the Gulf, if Iraq disrupts Iranian oil exports.

The renewed threat was made by the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an interview with Tehran Radio, monitored in London. He said that if an Iraqi attack "leads to our being deprived of our oil resources or cuts down our oil," we shall close the Strait of Hormuz.

"As long as we can use the Persian Gulf, we shall maintain its security. If ever the Gulf is unusable by us, it will be unusable by others," he added.

A senior Iraqi official said last week Iraq saw an attack on Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island as the only way to end the stalemate in the three-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Rafsanjani was also quoted later by the Iranian national news agency IRNA as saying that, although Iran had officially rejected a recent United Nations Security Council resolution on Gulf security, it was in practice abiding by most clauses of the resolution.

Iran was following those parts of the resolution which barred attacks on ships, oil wells and civilian areas, Mr. Rafsanjani said, according to IRNA.

Iraq accepted the Security Council resolution calling for an immediate end to the war, but said it would take "necessary measures" if Iran did not accept the council call.

The United States has pledged to keep open the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf through which one-sixth of the non-communist world's oil supplies pass.

Switzerland sets training aircraft to Iran, page 2

Trudeau calls for 5-nation nuclear arms conference

MONTREAL (R) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, fresh from a whirlwind peace crusade in Western Europe, called Sunday for a conference of the world's five nuclear powers and said he had started consultations with Peking and Moscow.

Mr. Trudeau, who toured six capitals in four days to sound out fellow NATO leaders on his disarmament plans, also proposed an international agreement to ban high-altitude anti-satellite systems.

He said the proposed five-nation nuclear conference would not prejudice the Geneva arms talks between the superpowers, adding:

"Neither Britain, France nor China need fear that their forces will be subject to restraints which do not recognise their own national interests."

Canadian officials, briefing reporters on Mr. Trudeau's speech to a Liberal Party rally, said

the conference could explore the idea of "superpower parity and fixed ratios for the others."

Mr. Trudeau, who has an open invitation from Soviet leader Yuri Andropov to visit Moscow, said he had now opened consultations with both the Soviet Union and China at foreign ministry level.

Asked how Mr. Trudeau's idea of a five-power conference was viewed in Europe where his most important talks were held in London, Paris and Bonn, the officials said the Canadian leader found more of a consensus than he had expected.

Mr. Trudeau said a ban on high-altitude anti-satellite systems was essential because "such weapons could attack the global communications which are of critical importance for crisis management."

Officials said the superpowers could force such an agreement if they reopened talks broken off by the Carter administration.

Frontline states condemn S. Africa reforms as sham

LUSAKA (R) — Southern Africa's black "frontline" states have dismissed as a sham South Africa's recent referendum on constitutional reform.

A communiqué released after a one-day summit of frontline leaders Saturday said the reforms were "acts of a desperate regime which would fool no one."

The new constitution, approved by a decisive majority of white voters two weeks ago, gives Indians and coloureds (mixed race) a limited political voice but continues to exclude the country's black majority.

The government heads of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola, the foreign minister of Botswana and the president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) attended the summit.

They accused South Africa of heightening tension in the region by launching raids against nei-

ghbouring black states and continuing to occupy Angolan territory.

The frontline states, of which all but Angola and Mozambique are members of the Commonwealth, recommended that a Commonwealth conference later this month study the security situation in southern Africa.

S. Africa to debate reforms

The South African government and non-white leaders begin talks on the reforms Monday which political observers say will be crucial to South African parliamentary politics.

White nationalist Prime Minister P.W. Botha will address some 3,000 invited Indians in Durban Monday while Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis will meet coloured leaders in Pretoria.

MIDDLE EAST

Gulf oil slick nearly forgotten

BAHRAIN (R) — Only a few months ago the Gulf was ringing with prophecies of doom as a gigantic oil slick said to be as big as Belgium headed down the waterway from war-shattered oil wells in Iranian offshore fields.

Gulf officials scurried from capital to capital for talks on fighting the menace. Fish sales on the local markets slumped, amid reports of massive poisoning of marine life, and consumers rushed to buy stocks of bottled water, fearing the floating sludge would shut water desalination plants.

The sand and coral shores of the Gulf appeared doomed to become a black mass of tar dotted with dead fish and seabirds, and it was feared oil tankers and other ships would be unable to fight their way through the cloying slick.

But picknickers here still wend their way across the clear waters of the Gulf in small boats to laze on

sandbars off the island of Bahrain, feasting on barbecues of fresh hamour, red snapper and other fish plucked from the shoal-filled sea.

So what happened to the slick? There were suggestions at the time that it was all a mirage. But the slick was there, and still is. The worst of the crisis, however, is past. Iran has capped the biggest of three wells its says were hit by Iraqi attacks, and oil from the other two is mostly burning off.

But still a lot of oil spilled into the warm waters of the Gulf between March and September this year.

The lighter elements of the

crude evaporated under the summer sun, leaving floating rafts of tar balls which washed ashore in several places along the Gulf's southern shores.

In Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar clean-up teams were in action shovelling up the pollution, and booms were strung across desalination plants and other coastal industrial installations.

As wind-borne dust and other debris clung to the tar, it became heavier and sank to the bottom. The eight member states of the regional Organisation for Protection of Marine Environment continue efforts to coordinate the clean-up.

But officials concede privately that the extent of the problem was exaggerated. Gulf officials estimated the size of the spill at around 5,000 barrels of oil a day, al-

though other estimates put it at 8,000 barrels or more.

"The fact is no-one really knew exactly," one expert said. Estimates of the extent of the slick were also exaggerated because of the inexperience of air spotters monitoring it, he said.

"People were seeing the sun reflecting off the sea at certain angles and thinking they were looking at a slick," he added.

The problem was not helped by unscrupulous tanker captains taking the opportunity to flush out their tanks in the hope that the resultant pollution would be blamed on the slick.

Laboratory tests showed much of the crude washing ashore was not from the Iranian oilfields.

But officials say it now seems clear that the damage will be nowhere near as severe as had once been feared.

Saudi crown prince to visit Kuwait next week

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz will visit Kuwait next Saturday, the official Saudi press agency said Sunday.

The agency gave no details on the purpose or length of the visit. Kuwaiti Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah is at present in Riyadh for talks with his Saudi counterpart on security matters.

In Kuwait, an official statement said Prince Abdullah's talks would centre on the situation in the Arab World, particularly Lebanon and the Palestinian problem, and Gulf affairs.

Swiss sell training aircraft to Iranians

GENEVA (R) — A Swiss company said it had delivered six Pilatus PC7 training aircraft to Iran in a deal which government officials declared free from the legal ban on arms sales to war areas.

Swiss press reports said the transaction with Iran, at war with Iraq for more than three years, could stir political controversy here, since the planes, shipped during the third quarter of this year, could easily be adapted to become light attack machines.

A spokesman for the manufacturer, Pilatus SA, at Stans, central Switzerland — a subsidiary of arms producers Oerlikon-Buehrle — said: "They are civilian machines for training purposes, and were delivered as such."

Spokesmen at the defence and

foreign ministries in Bern said Pilatus aircraft were not classified as military machines, under the terms of a law banning sales of arms to areas of war or tension, and no special authority was needed to export them.

Sales of Pilatus aircraft to certain Third World countries have led to complaints in the past from humanitarian groups. Two socialist parliamentary deputies said earlier this year that some were being used by the army in Guatemala to suppress peasants.

But the defence ministry rejected the complaint, saying the planes were civilian aircraft, and Switzerland could not be held responsible if they were converted for military purposes.

Iraq condemns 'Arab silence' on PLO feud

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's ruling Baath Party newspaper Al-Thawra Sunday criticised what it called an Arab silence on the fighting in Lebanon between forces loyal to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Syrian-backed dissidents.

"The Syrian regime is leading a conspiracy to liquidate the Palestinian cause through the liquidation of the legitimate leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," Al-Thawra said in a commentary.

"The most surprising thing is that the pan-Arab attitude is completely paralysed and has not surpassed the level of appeals to beg (Syrian President) Hafez Al-Assad rather than demanding him to stop such practices," it added.

Turkish peace activists' trial climaxes today

ISTANBUL (R) — Three military judges are expected to announce verdicts Monday in the trial of 31 members of the Turkish peace association, a pro-disarmament group linked to the Soviet-backed World Peace Council.

The prosecutor is seeking jail terms of eight to 15 years for the defendants, who deny charges of forming an organisation aimed at overthrowing the state, spreading communist propaganda and disgracing Turkey's name abroad.

Legal sources expect jail terms for at least some of the accused in one of the most prominent political trials in Turkey since the 1980 coup.

The 31, including a former ambassador, leading lawyers, scientists, academics and journalists, were all senior members of the peace association, which was active before the coup.

All but two, who are still at large but have been tried in absentia, were arrested in February last year and held in jail for months

while the case against them opened in Istanbul's military courts. In contrast to most of the dozens of political trials launched since the coup, none of the defendants faced charges involving violence.

News agency editor Niyazi Daliyand was the first to be released in October last year. Association chairman and former ambassador Mahmut Dikerem was freed two months later for health reasons.

The rest, including Istanbul bar association chief Orhan Apaydin, newspaper columnist Ali Sirmen and the wife of a former mayor of Istanbul, Reha Isvan, were released by early January.

Torture allegations

Since then, two of them have been re-arrested in connection with other trials. One of the two, artist Orhan Taylan, was taken to Ankara after being re-arrested. He said later in court in Istanbul he was tortured, including electric

shock treatment, and denied writing material while being held in the capital.

The prosecution has alleged that the association took orders from the World Peace Council, which in turn was directed by the Soviet Communist Party. Communism is illegal in Turkey.

The prosecutor produced as evidence speeches made by the defendants at meetings, statements allegedly incriminating the accused made by detainees in other political cases and various documents of the peace association.

The prosecution case, which took up the bulk of the trial, even included reference to the imperial designs of the 17th Century Czar Peter the Great as evidence of a long-standing Russian desire to control Turkey.

The accused said in defence the indictment lacked concrete evidence and reflected personal views of the prosecutor. They also complained that they

were not given enough time to present their case properly.

At the last hearing in October, five defence lawyers walked from the courtroom in protest at not being allowed an extension of the defence case and saying the judges were biased against the accused.

Tripoli refinery damage \$100m

BEIRUT (R) — Fighting among Palestinian factions in northern Lebanon has caused an estimated \$100 million worth of damage to the Tripoli oil refinery, a senior official reported.

Raymond Roufayel, director-general of Lebanon's oil ministry, said the shelling damaged 24 storage tanks for crude oil and by-products as well as three liquefied gas tanks.

Speaking on state radio, he said preliminary estimates put the losses around \$100 million.

New Yemen cabinet sworn in

SANAA (R) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh swore in a new cabinet headed by Prime Minister Abdul-Aziz Abdulghani, an official statement said.

Mr. Abdulghani, a former prime minister who was second vice-president, replaces Abdul-Karim Al-Iryani.

Mr. Iryani was dropped from the cabinet, but appointed chairman of the supreme council for reconstructing areas devastated by last year's earthquake south-west of Sanaa which killed about 3,000 people and left nearly 400,000 homeless.

Foreign Minister Ali Lutfi Al-Thor was also dropped and replaced by Ahmad Mohammad Al-Asbahi, moved from the education ministry.

Five other cabinet members were dropped in addition to Iryani and Thor.

President Saleh came to power in July 1978 after his predecessor, Ahmed Hussein Al-Ghashmi, was killed in a parcel bomb blast.

Before becoming president, Mr. Saleh was armed forces' commander-in-chief.

Following is the full cabinet list: Prime Minister — Abdul-Aziz Abdulghani

Deputy Prime Minister for Internal Affairs — Lt.-Col. Mujaheed Abu Shawarab

Public Works — Abdullah Al-Kurshumi

Development and Chairman of the Central Organisation for Planning — Mohammad Ahmad Al-Juneid

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs — Ahmad Al-Shajani

Minister of State for Islamic Endowments — Kadi Ali Al-Samman

Economy and Industry — Ahmad Qaid Barakat

Social Affairs and Labour — Ahmad Saleh Al-Ru'aini

Agriculture and Fisheries — Ahmad Al-Hamdan

Civil Service — Ismail Al-Wazir

Foreign Affairs — Ahmad Mohammad Al-Asbahi

Communications and Transport — Ahmad Mohammad Al-Ansi

Information and Culture — Hassan Al-Lauzi

Municipal Affairs and Housing — Ahmad Mohammad Luqman

Trade and Supplies — Mohammad Al-Adi

Minister of State and Head of Oil and Minister Corporations — Ali Abdul-Rahman Al-Bahr

Health — Mohammad Al-Kebab

Local Administration — Mohammad Abdullah Al-Jalefi

Electricity, Water and Sewage — Mohammad Hassan Sabra

Minister of State and Secretary-General for Youth and Sport — Abdullah Nasser Al-Zorafi

Justice — Kadi Ahmad Al-Jowfi

Education — Abdul-Wahed Aziz Al-Zindani

Finance — Mohammad Khadem Al-Wajih

Arafat plans diplomatic battle

By Alan Philips

BEIRUT — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has lost a military battle against his Syrian-backed opponents, but is fighting back with a diplomatic rearguard action to salvage his shreds of power.

Since fighting broke out between rival Palestinian factions in North Lebanon 11 days ago, the rebels have bottled up Mr. Arafat's band of supporters around the city of Tripoli, 80 kilometres north of Beirut.

The city and nearby Baddawi refugee camp are all that remain of Mr. Arafat's extensive guerrilla network in Lebanon.

Occasional shells, rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons were fired around Mr. Arafat's positions near Tripoli Sunday, mainly around Baddawi, security sources said. Residents said they feared further clashes, but many moved about the city to visit relatives, stock up on food and queue for scarce fuels.

Mr. Arafat himself admits his defenders are outnumbered, but he has brushed aside calls for him to quit Tripoli and spare the city of half a million further bloodshed.

Despite these setbacks, Mr. Arafat is trying to mobilise political support around the world and has sketched the outlines of a

diplomatic counter-attack.

For Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for the past 18 years, it is nothing new to have his back against the wall.

He was forced to evacuate Beirut in Sept. last year by an Israeli siege and expelled from Damascus in June. But the current crisis is the only one which has brought his leadership into question.

Mr. Arafat says he will leave Tripoli when the conditions are right, and Middle East analysts agree it is only a matter of time before he quits Lebanon for the second time in 15 months.

Question of time

The question is how long it will take and what will remain of his dwindling power base as PLO chief.

Mr. Arafat said Saturday he would not quit until he received guarantees for the safety of Palestinians in and around Tripoli, who he says are threatened by a massacre.

He depicts the fight as being against a Syrian attempt to dominate the PLO. Syria and the Damascus-based rebels say it is a Palestinian uprising against what they see as the softness and corruption of Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Arafat sides say he has three conditions for a settlement: Deployment of an Arab observer force to monitor last Wednesday's shaky ceasefire, ending the siege of his stronghold and withdrawal of rebel forces from the Tripoli area.

The rebels, their main backers Syria and Libya, and the city's traditional leaders all want Mr. Arafat to leave.

But he has been saved from a humiliating flight by taking refuge in Tripoli's heavily populated city streets where the dominant local armed group has thrown in its lot with him.

Arab Gulf states intervened with Damascus to work out the ceasefire after about 200 people were killed and 600 injured, giving Mr. Arafat a much-needed breathing space.

If Mr. Arafat is humiliated and the PLO comes under the wing of hardline Syria, President Hafez Al-Assad will be able to dictate his own terms for a Middle East peace settlement, they say.

Palestinians say the PLO chief has three more strong cards in his hand: He is still the elected head of the PLO, has broad support among Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and maintains his control over the organisation's funds.

Beaufort castle, historical battleground, is again unsafe

By David Rogers

BEAUFORT CASTLE, South Lebanon (R) — Over the centuries this battered fortress on the cliff, the Israeli shells chipped away at the facade, flattening turrets and blasting away ramparts, but could not penetrate into the warren of corridors, halls and tunnels in the belly of the castle.

Even at midday a powerful torch is needed to find the way through the castle's inner chambers, some with lofty, arched ceilings, and to clamber down the cracked stone steps that link each floor.

The PLO added to the labyrinth by blasting openings in some floors and joining the different levels with ladders. "They scamped around here like merry mice, knowing that they could always bolt down a hole to safety," said an Israeli officer.

From their mountain platform, the PLO periodically unleashed rockets on "Haddadland" stretched out below and occasionally lobbed 130 mm shells into Israel itself.

The PLO fighters, assured of steady supplies from nearby bases in South Lebanon, held out in Beaufort for even longer than the Crusaders eight centuries earlier.

The Crusaders were besieged for two years by Saladin's army. According to Christian chroniclers, Saladin could manage to lure out the castle's commander, Prince Renaud, only by trickery. Renaud urged his men to resist

fortress had left behind a perfect sanctuary for guerrillas.

In places the stone walls are three metres thick and the lower floors are built into the side of the cliff. The Israeli shells chipped away at the facade, flattening turrets and blasting away ramparts, but could not penetrate into the warren of corridors, halls and tunnels in the belly of the castle.

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but they were starved out.

The end for the PLO unit in Beaufort came swiftly with Israel's land invasion of South Lebanon on June 6, last year. At dawn the next day, commandos of Israel's crack Golan Brigade attacked the castle.

Battle to death

According to the Israelis, the troops reached the perimeter wire without being detected, then waged a fierce hand-to-hand battle through the castle. At least six Israelis were killed and the 30-man PLO contingent holding the fortress was wiped out.

"They would not surrender," an Israeli officer said.

The fall of Beaufort was portrayed by Israel as dramatic proof that the PLO no longer had the power to hit Galle.

The then prime minister, Menachem Begin, and former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon flew to the castle and handed it over to Israel's ally, Maj. Haddad.

For several months busloads of Israelis and American Jewish fundraisers were brought to the site.

But with the general deterioration of security throughout Israeli-occupied South Lebanon, the tourists have been barred.

Visitors are now rare and must wear flak jackets. Each is escorted by three Israeli soldiers, M-16 rifles jutting out the car windows, and in constant radio contact with base.

Beaufort is once again unsafe territory.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:50 Children's Programme
18:10 Local Programme
18:40 Local Programme
19:05 Local Programme
19:20 Local Programme
19:40 Local Programme
20:00 Local Programme
20:20 Local Programme
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FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in French
20:00 Comedy: Benson
21:00 One Hundred Great Paintings
21:10 Nancy Astor — Episode 7
22:00 News in English
22:15 The A-Team: Till Death Do Us Part

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Morning Show
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Clinging to the Wreckage 06:45 Letter from London 06:50 Reflections on the 1979 World News 07:00 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 07:10 Picking up Blunders 07:45 At Home With 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News Summary 09:10 World News Summary 09:20 World News Summary 09:30 World News Summary 09:40 World News Summary 09:50 World News Summary 10:00 World News Summary 10:10 World News Summary 10:20 World News Summary 10:30 World News Summary 10:40 World News Summary 10:50 World News Summary 11:00 World News Summary 11:10 World News Summary 11:20 World News Summary 11:30 World News Summary 11:40 World News Summary 11:50 World News Summary 12:00 World News Summary 12:10 World News Summary 12:20 World News Summary 12:30 World News Summary 12:40 World News Summary 12:50 World News Summary 13:00 World News Summary 13:10 World News Summary 13:20 World News Summary 13:30 World News Summary 13:40 World News Summary 13:50 World News Summary 14:00 World News Summary 14:10 World News Summary 14:20 World News Summary 14:30 World News Summary 14:40 World News Summary 14:50 World News Summary 15:00 World News Summary 15:10 World News Summary 15:20 World News Summary 15:30 World News Summary 15:40 World News Summary 15:50 World News Summary 16:00 World News Summary 16:10 World News Summary 16:20 World News Summary 16:30 World News Summary 16:40 World News Summary 16:50 World News Summary 17:00 World News Summary 17:10 World News Summary 17:20 World News Summary 17:30 World News Summary 17:40 World News Summary 17:50 World News Summary 18:00 World News Summary 18:10 World News Summary 18:20 World News Summary 18:30 World News Summary 18:40 World News Summary 18:50 World News Summary 19:00 World News Summary 19:10 World News Summary 19:20 World News Summary 19:30 World News Summary 19:40 World News Summary 19:50 World News Summary 20:00 World News Summary 20:10 World News Summary 20:20 World News Summary 20:30 World News Summary 20:40 World News Summary 20:50 World News Summary 21:00 World News Summary 21:10 World News Summary 21:20 World News Summary 21:30 World News Summary 21:40 World News Summary 21:50 World News Summary 22:00 World News Summary 22:10 World News Summary 22:20 World News Summary 22:30 World News Summary 22:40 World News Summary 22:50 World News Summary 23:00 World News Summary 23:10 World News Summary 23:20 World News Summary 23:30 World News Summary 23:40 World News Summary 23:50 World News Summary 24:00 World News Summary

VOICE OF AMERICA

1200, 3965, 7200, 15205, 11725 KHz

06:00 The Breakfast Show News, Information Presentation of Popular Music with Features Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Music USA standards 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Music USA standards 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 Special English News and Features 22:00 News 22:10 Focus 22:30 Music USA standards 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 Special English News and Features 24:00 News 24:10 Focus 24:30 Music USA standards

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings by Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid, at the Royal Cultural Centre.
* "Threads," an exhibition of American textiles, at the American Centre.
* Indian Book Fair, at the Central Library, University of Jordan.

FILM

* "Le Sang D'un Poete" by Jean Cocteau at the French Video Centre at 8:30 p.m.

PLAY

* For children: "The Wolf and the Seven Goats" and "School for Eloquence" (Puppet play) at the Hays Arts Centre at 4:00 p.m. Tickets 500 ds.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Jabal Hussein, 661757
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hussain Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qai'a (Clotel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

JORDAN NATIONAL GALLERY

Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from the Middle East and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdi. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Haya Arts Centre to mark King Hussein's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Haya Arts Centre will Monday hold a special celebration to mark His Majesty King Hussein's 48th birthday anniversary.

Among the various cultural and recreational activities to be held at the centre will be a children's book exhibition which will be opened by Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani. Also there will be feature games and competitions for children in the park area of the centre. The

activities will last a whole week, according to a press spokesman for the arts centre.

He went on to say that the occasion will also mark the centre's seventh anniversary.

On the anniversary, Jordan Television will present a special programme on its local channel. The programme has been prepared by the armed forces moral guidance directorate.

U.S. universities team expected on 5-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing American universities is due here on Thursday for a five-day visit to Jordan.

The delegation, to be led by Professor Adams, will look into the country's public and private community colleges which number 40.

The delegation is expected to discuss with the Ministry of Edu-

cation a number of subjects connected with the type of education offered by community colleges and the prospect for community college students to continue their higher education abroad so as to obtain higher degrees especially in the United States.

The delegation is expected to tour community colleges as well as the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

Mail volume on increase

AMMAN (Petra) — A statistical bulletin issued by the Ministry of Communications Saturday revealed that in 1982 post offices in Jordan handled 86,401,876 items of mail, publications and other materials.

The bulletin said that the air mail postal service had the lion's share of the total items handled by the post offices which amounted to 42,867,967 items, followed by the ordinary mail with 38,694,213 items and 4,839,696 registered mail items.

According to the bulletin, the post offices in Jordan collected JD

13,457,691 in revenue with net profit totalling to JD 1,598,155.

As to the Post Office Savings Fund, the bulletin indicated that by the end of 1982 there were 121,678 depositors, an increase of 16,878 over the 1981 figure.

The total amount deposited by subscribers to the fund during 1982 amounted to JD 6.5 million, registering JD 342,468 over the 1981 figure.

According to the bulletin, the Ministry of Communications sold stamps last year to the value of JD 313,384.



Pakistani Land Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Sawar Khan (centre) Sunday met Prime Minister Mudar

Badran for discussions in the presence of his country's ambassador here (left) (Petra photo)

Badran meets Pakistani general

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office Sunday the visiting Pakistani Land Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Sawar Khan and the delegation accompanying him on his visit to Jordan.

The meeting was attended by Pakistani ambassador to Jordan, Gen. Khan arrived here Wednesday on a visit to Jordan lasting several days and had a meeting with His Majesty King Hussein.

Gen. Khan is scheduled to attend the inauguration of the first Middle East International Defence Exposition MEIDE '83 slated to open on Nov. 15 in Zarqa.

Seat belts to be compulsory

AMMAN (J.T.) — As from December, all cars registered with the Licensing Department should be equipped with seat belts in implementation of the 1983 Traffic Law, according to a statement by Interior Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat Saturday.

He said that this applies to all private and public vehicles as well as cars rented by tourists.

The safety belt should be used both by the driver and the passenger sitting next to him, according to the regulations. Also a head-rest for the driver should be installed in the vehicle, it went on to say.

Cars already registered but without seat belts should be equipped with such belts by June 1, 1984, according to the regulations. It said that fines of at least JD 5 and not exceeding JD 50 will be imposed on violators of the regulations.

Jordanian artists to enter Taipei print exhibition

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will participate in the International Print Exhibition scheduled to begin Dec. 25, 1983 in Taipei, a press release issued recently here by the Far East commercial office of the Republic of China (Taiwan) said.

The exhibition, which will be sponsored by the Council for Cultural Planning and Development in the host country, will be held for a period of three months during which 3,002 works from 1,110 artists from 48 countries will be displayed.

The Jordan Plastic Artists Association has sent 13 works from well-known Jordanian artists to

the exhibition which will include original works of Intaglio, relief, planographic and screen process printing techniques, the press release said.

The preliminary screening will be conducted by the executive committee of the exhibition. An international jury for the final contest will comprise nine experts from Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Republic of China.

According to the press release, the grand prize will be equivalent to JD 1,000 while the rest of the winning artists will get cash awards and a certificate of merit, the press release added.

Municipality team leaves for road construction talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian delegation left for the United States Saturday to discuss with officials at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development a loan which the bank will offer to Jordan for improving transport

facilities and construct roads. The bank has recently approved a \$50 million loan to Jordan to finance road projects.

The delegation is made up of three members, all senior officials from Amman municipality.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ACDIMA to host drug talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) is to sponsor a scientific symposium entitled "Drug Industry in the Arab World". The meeting, which will be held here between Dec. 5-7, will be opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Asfour meets Tunisian ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour conferred in his office Sunday with the Tunisian ambassador in Amman, Mr. Mahmoud Charchour. During the meeting the two sides reviewed ways of promoting economic and trade relations between Jordan and Tunisia.

Fines imposed on erring merchants

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 58 merchants have been sentenced to fines ranging between JD 40 to JD 200 for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor Saturday endorsed the sentences.

Arabiyat meets Yemeni delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Education Secretary-General Abdul Laif Arabiyat Sunday reviewed with a visiting delegation of vocational educationalists from South Yemen, Jordan's experience in the field of vocational education. During the visit, the Yemeni delegation will look into the methods of Jordan's vocational education and school building maintenance.

Bank employees to be improved

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement was signed in Amman Sunday between the management of the Cairo Amman Bank and the general union of bank employees designed to improve the conditions of the 350 employees of the bank's branches in Jordan. The agreement provides for raising the wage allowance from JD 10 per month to JD 15 retroactively from August 1983 and the employees will elect their own board to supervise the employees' fund.

Hayajneh to attend Africa meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will take part in a two-day meeting of the board of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa which will open in Khartoum on Nov. 29. Dr. Yusef Al Hayajneh, from the studies and encouragement of investment center, will attend the meeting which will discuss economic projects in Africa financed by the bank.

Ayyoub: Warehouses hold eight months food supply

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply has enough food stored in its warehouses to satisfy the country's needs for over eight months, according to Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub.

The minister was speaking at a meeting held Sunday to discuss the supply situation in Jordan in general and the achievements made by his ministry in various projects.

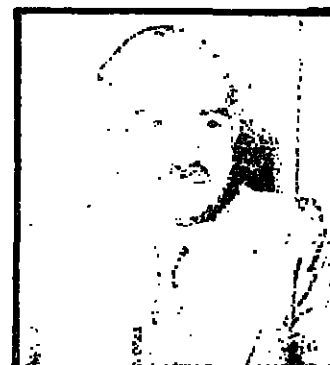
Mr. Ayyoub said that three new automated bakeries are being constructed at Juweideh south of here, Irbid in northern Jordan and at Zarqa. The ministry is scheduled to take delivery of these bakeries over the coming three months, the minister said.

The meeting was attended by directors of supply from the governorate administrations who were asked at the meeting by the minister to find out if the bakeries

in their regions are willing to produce bread from local grown wheat so that the ministry can supply them with the necessary volume of flour. In this respect, the minister said that there has been an increasing demand for such bread throughout the country.

The minister also spoke about the grain silos situated in Aqaba whose capacity has been increased lately to 150,000 tonnes while those in Juweideh are now capable of holding 135,000 tonnes.

The ministry has most recently taken delivery of its newest silos at Irbid which have a total capacity of 50,000 tonnes of grain, the min-



Ibrahim Ayyoub

ister added. During the meeting, Mr. Ayyoub reviewed with the provincial officials the activities of their departments as well as maintenance work being undertaken on the warehouses prior to the onset of the coming winter.

Military court sentences collaborator

AMMAN (J.T.) — The military court sentenced Yusuf Mohammad Ibrahim Al Tawashah to 15 years in prison with hard labour for making contacts and collaborating with the Israeli enemy through the Village Leagues, set up by Israel.

It also sentenced Azzam Khalil

Mohammad Abdul Fakher Al Tantour to one year in prison and to a fine of JD 5,600 for asking for a bribe.

Kamel Fares Hassan is to be imprisoned for six months and fined JD 50 for fraud. Jihad Ibrahim Hamid was sentenced by the court in absentia to three years in

prison and a fine of JD 100 for offering a bribe to a public official and Omar Odeh Al Nawajeh was sentenced to two and a half years in prison and the payment of JD 158,325 in fines for embezzling public funds through forgery.

The military governor Sunday endorsed the sentences.

WHO talks discuss health research

AMMAN (Petra) — A six-day seminar on the work of laboratories in the Eastern Mediterranean region opened at the Amman Hotel in Amman Sunday. Twenty-two countries are represented at the meeting which has been organized in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO).

In a speech to the delegates, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas said that serious efforts are required to promote the work of public laboratories and to stimulate the exchange of expertise and training to improve health conditions in general.

Laboratory technicians were called on to find solution to health problems that are connected with the testing of processed foods, drinking water, wastewater, the environment, factories, toxic substances, germs, drugs and vaccines.

Also addressing the session was Dr. Mohammad Wahdan, a specialist from the WHO's regional office who called on participating countries to give due care to primary health care and to improve the management of laboratories, and the training of technicians employed in these laboratories. The laboratories play a key role

in containing diseases and preventing their spread, Dr. Wahdan said.

At the outset of the meeting, Dr. Lu'at Al 'Uran, chairman of the seminar preparatory committee made a speech underlining the importance of administration in laboratory work. He also reviewed Jordan's achievements in promoting and extending laboratory services both in the public and private sectors.

Those attending the meeting are either directors of laboratories or senior technicians in countries to the east of the Mediterranean region.



The symposium sponsored by the World Health Organisation on the uses of laboratory testing here Sunday held its first session at the Amman Hotel (Petra photo)

Grant students to leave for Greece

By Salameh Ne'matt

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Greece has granted technical and military, educational and training scholarships for Jordanians who will leave for Greece on Nov. 15. The scholarships are part of the agreement signed in August between Jordan and Greece for the implementation of a bilateral cultural accord that will remain effective until 1985.

Michael Kokakis, first secretary at the Greek embassy here, told the Jordan Times that, under this agreement, both countries will undertake to encourage cooperation between Jordanian and Greek cultural institutions.

Within the validity of the present academic programme, Greece has granted 16 scholarships, each of a 10 month duration, to Jordanian students to enable them to study at Greek universities. The scholarships will be renewable every year.

There are about 1,200 Jor-

danians studying at Greek universities in Athens, Thessaloniki, Ioannino, Thracas, Patras, Crete and in other academic and cultural institutions.

Within the provision for the exchange of art between the two countries, a Greek folklore group "The Parthenon", consisting of 25 members, performed Greek dances as part of the European Community (EC) festival that took place April in Amman.

In return, the Alia folklore group went to Athens in August and performed at the Dafni Municipality Folklore Festival.

The agreement also includes the exchange of specialists, in particular either an historian of art, an art critic, or a festival organiser who will attend important national or international artistic events held in the other country. There will also feature the exchange of archaeologists in order to visit the religious and historical monuments of the other country.

Within the press, television and radio exchange programme, both

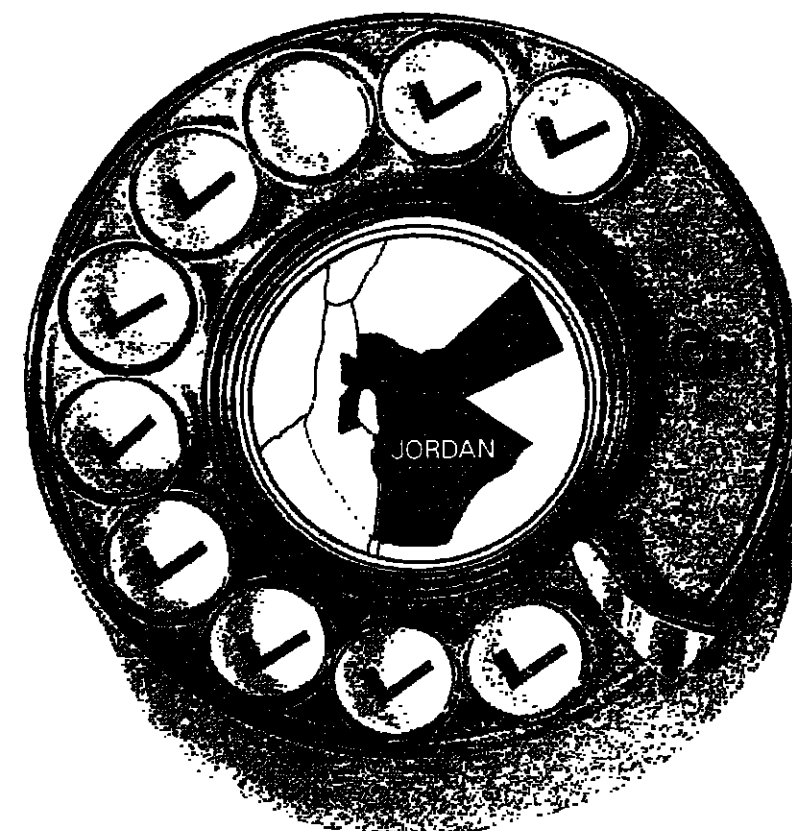
parties will encourage the mutual exchange of radio and television institutions and, also the visits of journalists for the purpose of documentation and the exchange of experience.

In the field of sports, both parties should undertake to encourage the development of relations in this field. There will also be an exchange in the province of science.

Mr. Kokakis said that there exists two Greek-sponsored institutions for cooperation in Jordan. The Greek-Jordanian Friendship Association and the Greek Alumni Club which includes the Greek university graduates. "There are about 250 Greeks in Jordan" he pointed "most of them wives of Jordanians who studied in Greece."

Asked why Greece did not participate in the shape of their famous Greek folklore dances at the Jerash Festival, Mr. Kokakis said that "we did not participate this year, but we will definitely participate next year".

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Israel's neo-colonial aims

ISRAEL seems to have stepped into a neo-colonial era for South Lebanon. This conclusion is drawn from two important news reports that went almost unchecked by most observers in the Middle East.

On Thursday, the English-language Israeli daily *The Jerusalem Post* carried two important news items: It quoted Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir as saying that Israel will cut back its forces in southern Lebanon in the near future and that "total" withdrawal is in sight.

On the same day chief of the Israeli "Northern Command" Amir Drori announced that a "southern Lebanese army" is being built with Israeli help. The *Jerusalem Post* reported that observers think that this army is expected "to prevent the Palestinian commandos from infiltrating through the borders and attacking" Israel. "It will also speed up the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon," it added.

Gen. Drori, who will soon be replaced by Ori Orr as chief of the Northern Command, was quoted as saying that the people south of Awali River "are deployed in a force expected to supplement the Lebanese army and the several hundred members of various village militias."

It goes without saying that the two reports are intertwined and indicate that Israel is stepping into a new pattern to assert its control of South Lebanon. Since the beginning of its occupation of the South, in fact, Israel has depended heavily on local surrogates to impose its hegemony on the area.

Appointing local administrators, the formation of village militias and the "National Guards" cannot be seen but within an Israeli plan to rule South Lebanon through local surrogates despite the heavy presence on the Israeli army. Moreover, it seems that Israel wants to expunge its notorious image as an occupier by ruling through local administrators.

But last week's announcement of Israel's intention to withdraw and the formation of a local army has completed the picture. Israel must have been compelled to take such an action by the daring and continuous attacks by the Lebanese resistance movement against the Israeli army. Thus, by withdrawing from South Lebanon, Israel intends to extricate its soldiers from further attacks by the Lebanese resistance movement.

Furthermore — and here emerges the most important aspect of the subject — Israel intends to build a mini-state in southern Lebanon, a North Bank, that will be heavily reliant on Israel, thus promoting the partition of Lebanon. This surrogate state will act as a buffer zone for Israel's protection and at the same time will guarantee fulfillment of Israel's expansionist interests in South Lebanon.

In other words, Israel will legitimise its occupation of the South at the lowest expense possible. But what Israel tends to forget, and what the recent assassination of a local National Guards leader proves, is that the people of South Lebanon will resist occupation regardless in what camouflage it might be presented.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: National spirit undaunted

NATIONAL COHESION and responsibility displayed by Jordan's citizens towards the security and stability of this country are the most powerful weapon with which to counter criminal attacks and plots hatched against us. The citizens' vigilance and sense of national responsibility and belonging were behind the uncovering of plots and the discovery of the explosives planted by these criminals. No doubt these evil attempts will only bolster the steadfastness of the people and their determination to honour their national commitment and thwart all plans and conspiracies to destroy us.

Those criminals who take part in plotting or committing acts of sabotage in this country will not get away with it and sooner or later they will be caught and brought to justice. These acts can only strengthen Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion and further cement the ties of the one family. This country has been the mark of stability in a turbulent region thanks to its wise leadership. Past events and pressures on this country failed to subdue the spirit of its people and failed to affect the country's security. The new attempt will no doubt have a similar fate.

Al Dustour: De facto plebiscite

THE OCCUPIED West Bank and Gaza Strip have lately been witnessing demonstrations and marches in support for the legitimate Palestinian leadership and its policies. These demonstrations are also a manifestation of our kinsmen's condemnation of Libyan, Syrian and PLO rebel attacks on Yasser Arafat and his leadership. Our people under Israeli rule have defied Zionist oppression and persecution and went out of their way to express their feelings towards their legitimate and to condemn attacks on it that only the Israeli enemy. They see in Arafat's leadership a symbol of their own struggle against the occupying force.

Our kinsmen were not discouraged in their support for their leadership by the fall of two martyrs in Toukarm Saturday and the demonstrations will continue. This attitude can be regarded as a public plebiscite that voted for Arafat's leadership as much as it deplored the acts and deeds of those tampering with that leadership and the killing of refugees in their camps around Tripoli. We believe that our kinsmen's attitude had its greatest effect in halting the attacks in Tripoli and brought to a halt a conspiracy to liquidate the Palestinian leadership.

Sawt Al Shaab: A united family

TERRORISM AND acts of terror have led to the destruction of Lebanon, while the Palestinian leadership is being fought with terrorism. This country will not be the next in line because we are united as one family with common goals and objectives. Those who carry out terror against their brothers are criminals and outcasts because they try to kill our children and the innocent people in the streets and around our buildings.

The criminals who are planting these bombs are carrying out a conspiracy against Jordan to undermine its stability and security. Jordanians and Palestinians are united and their national unity is far stronger than the plots of the enemy and therefore they can never allow criminals to deprive them of their gains, their progress and their stable and secure country. The answer to criminal actions should always be firmness and further cohesion among the citizens of this country.

DE FACTONOMICS

Growing tension in our region

By T.A. Jaber

RUMOURS HAVE spread in the wake of the suicidal attacks and killing of over 350 American, French and Israeli soldiers in Lebanon, that America is planning a retaliatory strike against Syrian positions in Lebanon. A number of European countries have cautioned against such a strike while news analysts are weighing its pros and cons.

Regardless of one's position towards a possible retaliatory action, it adds a new impetus to the mounting tension in our region rather than help find a settlement to the Palestinian question or the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Consultations on a possible American attack have already taken place, particularly with the Israelis. Needless to say, Israel favours a more active and direct American involvement in the daily affairs of the Middle East as long as it does not contradict Israel's interests. The attack would be quick and limited to Syrian missile bases in Baalbak and the Bakaa Valley. No targets in Syria proper would be hit unless a Syrian response invited a wider-scale fighting.

The latest American experience in invading Grenada has encouraged the Reagan administration to plan and carry out punitive operations of confined character. Such operations are being judged in the United States by their outcome more than by America's image. An attack against Syrian military targets in Lebanon may be easily justified in the eyes of the American public as a revenge for the death of 237 Marines in Beirut, a pressure on the Syrians to pull out from

Lebanese territory and a counter-attack against growing Soviet influence in Syria.

The American public can be swayed easily to support this time of thinking. However, it is plausible that the American position now is to wait for some more time before any action is taken.

Further time is needed for many reasons: First, top-level talks are scheduled this month between the new Israeli premier and the American administration. During the talks the whole Lebanese situation will be reviewed and re-assessed especially in the light of the suicidal attacks on America. French and Israeli headquarters in Lebanon, the revival of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States and the results of the first round of deliberation of

the Lebanese National Reconciliation Conference.

Second, why not give the Syrian regime more time to conclude its well-prepared split of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). In the one hand, the Syrian move will weaken the PLO, which is at the same time an Israeli priority. On the other hand, the control of PLO fighters in Lebanon by Syria will reduce the number of players in Lebanese affair and ease bargaining.

Third, perhaps the threat of American retaliation has done perfectly well what would have been achieved by a military attack and at a much lower cost. Syria has got the signal that any new attack on the Multinational Force will not be tolerated by the countries concerned, particularly the United States. Syrian manipulation of

Lebanese factions has become counter-productive and, if continued, future clashes would reach Syrian positions.

Seeing these developments in the perspective of the Palestinian question and regional stability, one cannot but express his sorrow and regret for their implications.

The United States seems to be giving up gradually its role as a mediator in the region and is becoming a party directly involved in the conflict. This involvement could have been used to ensure a just settlement of the Palestinian problem rather than stepping into symptomatic and sideline matters.

Tensions are growing in our region which would continuously divert American emphasis from the plight of the Palestinian people under occupation or in refugee camps.

The Palestinian cause has been assigned by the United States, a lower priority by focussing on anti-Communism and then by attempting to deal, so far unsuccessfully, with the Lebanese issue.

Moreover, by threatening or planning to retaliate, the American administration has given once more additional and useful momentum for the Syrian regime to boast off its so-called anti-imperialist steadfastness and progressive policies. Who pays the price for this claim? It is the people of Syria and moderate Arab countries whose friendship with America is almost taken for granted.

Syria's role in the region has been in the last decade a destabilising and splitting one, and American retaliation threats enhance this role.

Zionism has invariably manipulated negotiations to serve its strategic interests, says Arar

By Aiffah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Negotiations are one tactic used by Israel to implement a Zionist strategy towards achieving its goals in this part of the world, says a high-level Jordanian official, who has studied Israeli conduct in negotiations over the past years.

Suleiman Arar, speaker of the National Consultative Council (NCC) and a former minister of the Interior, said that in order to understand the Israeli negotiator, "one should study the Zionist tactics used in Arab-Israeli negotiations" since 1948.

Armistice and ceasefire negotiations took place between Arabs and Israelis since Israel's establishment, but the most extensive form of negotiations came between Egypt and Israel during the search for the Camp David formula in 1978 and 1979.

Mr. Arar, delivering a lecture recently at the Jordanian Writers Society said a study he made on the subject of negotiations with Israel was not based on what has been written by Israeli "intellectuals", nor on news analytical publications. "Rather, it was based on direct Arab contact with the Israeli mentality."

"The aim of the study," Mr. Arar told his audience, "is not to assess the chances of any possible negotiations (with Israel) or to discuss their consequences on the Arab Nation, but to question the authenticity of the Israeli negotiator's mentality and pinpoint its main principles."

"By witnessing a collection of negotiations, we can extract the characteristics of the Israeli negotiator and the mode of his tactics," Mr. Arar said. "The enemy's mentality, attitudes, and principles resemble the basic elements of modern warfare, and are no less important than military planning and preparations."

Mr. Arar said he believed that negotiations under a "total Arab weakness" are a good tool for the Israelis to use.

1948 negotiations

The NCC speaker started with the armistice negotiations of 1948 which were the first Arab-Israeli negotiations leading to true agreements signed by Israel and several Arab countries neighbouring it. "These negotiations were all indirect and the United Nations played the primary and essential role in setting them," Mr. Arar said, adding:

"The reality of these negotiations, according to a legal description, is merely military, defining ceasefire lines between the warring armies. Therefore, the nature of these negotiations does not depict the true Israeli behaviour and mentality."

Speaking on the first direct Arab-Israeli negotiations since 1948, Mr. Arar said that after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, agreed to start negotiations with Israel.

First direct contact

The 101 kilometre negotiations, on disengagement of forces, were presided over by military leaders from the two sides — the Egyptian negotiator being Gen. Mohammed Al Gamssey and the Israeli negotiator Gen. Yariv.

Describing the military and the political situation of the Arabs and the Israelis at that time, Mr. Arar said the military situation of the Egyptian and the Syrian fronts was "good" and "even what was called the gap during that period — an area to the west of the



Mr. Arar

Suez-Canal which the Israelis had occupied after crossing it — was not a problem for Egypt because the Israeli military presence there was very dangerous had Egypt decided then to resume war with Israel.

Concerning the Arab political situation at that time, Mr. Arar said: "It was at its best ever since the establishment of the state of Israel."

He went on to say that all Arab countries stood firmly behind Egypt and Syria. "All Arab countries, in one way or another, started pressuring the U.S. to force Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands of 1967."

He added that use of oil as a political weapon by the Arabs compelled the U.S. allies — the West to "nag" the U.S. for a total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

On the other hand, Mr. Arar continued, the non-aligned countries, the Asian-African block as well as the socialist group "started to work on paralysing the moves of Israel and its ally, the U.S.A., both in the United Nations and in other international assemblies."

Due to the sudden Arab military success and the consolidation of the Arab front, as well as the positive international stance, "the Israeli situation was, as described by several Israeli intellectuals and by Henry Kissinger in his memoirs, being in a total collapse."

In that encouraging situation, Mr. Arar said, "Sadat faced the world with the 101 kilometre negotiations."

In these negotiations, Mr. Arar added, the Egyptian delegation had one demand and that was the withdrawal of the Israeli troops to the line of Oct. 22 before crossing the canal.

The Egyptian demand, however, was rejected by the Israeli side for "it would threaten the Israeli militarily in case Egypt decided to resume the war, besides, the Israeli withdrawal to this line would not in the future allow Israel ability to manoeuvre," he said.

The Egyptian negotiator was taken by surprise when Israel proposed an entirely different plan which included the withdrawal of the Israeli troops to Al Aneish-

Ras Mohammad — line in Sinai "provided that Egypt would reduce the number of its troops that crossed the canal during the war."

Mr. Arar said. Adding that the Israeli proposal meant giving back two-thirds of Sinai to Egypt.

"The Egyptian side was on the verge of agreeing on the proposal but made a condition that a reduction of their own troops should be accompanied by a reduction of the Israeli troops in Sinai as well."

Israel, however, withdrew its proposal at the next meeting without giving any explanation for the move, and hence the Egyptian side immediately boycotted negotiations," Mr. Arar said.

Kissinger shrugs

Dr. Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, confessed in his memoirs later on that he himself was annoyed with the Israeli proposal and "upon hearing the news, immediately contacted the Israeli government to withdraw the proposal," Mr. Arar explained.

"What pushed Kissinger to take this stance then?" The NCC speaker asked.

The answer to this, he said, is found in the belief adopted by the many Zionists friends in the U.S. and that which Dr. Kissinger expressed and advocated overtly and covertly in the following statement: We are to make Arabs understand and convinced that Israel is an ally of ours which cannot be made to change its declared position.

Once the Arabs feel that Israel can be pressured into making a political shift from its declared position, they would be encouraged to adopt a harder line calling for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and for a total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war."

"The Kissinger doctrine", Mr. Arar said, "is but only a continuation of the U.S. doctrine adopted since 1967."

U.S. blackmail

"This is the reality of the U.S.

doctrine "which has always been saying that the solution for the Middle East conflict is in the hands of the U.S. and the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be solved by any other state," he said.

"This same doctrine," he continued, "has been repeated on many occasions by Sadat saying: '99 per cent of the cards of a solution is in the hands of the U.S.'"

The aim of this doctrine, Mr. Arar explained, is to point out that Israel is obstinate and difficult to deal with and therefore the Arabs should make certain concessions to help the U.S. make Israel change its attitude.

The doctrine, he added, is a sort of brain-washing that there is no state all over the world that can press Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories and that the U.S. "wishes to find a first solution in the Middle East and wants to help the Arabs, but it always clashes with Israel's obstinacy."

Psychological barrier

Going back to the 101 kilometre negotiations to point out the Israeli "strategy principles", Mr. Arar said that one of the theories which emerged from these negotiations is the allegation that the Arab-Israeli conflict is merely a psychological problem. "Despite the all-too-apparent Israeli occupation of Arab lands, the persecution of the occupied people and the expulsion of a nation from its homeland, Sadat repeatedly insisted that the Arab cause is merely a psychological problem and he wanted to be the one to cross that psychological barrier," Mr. Arar said.

The various tactics of these negotiations were also accompanied by the direct U.S. media campaigns that worked to convince the Arabs that Israel is firm and obstinate, he said.

Mr. Arar pointed out that the U.S. propaganda aims mainly at excluding the Soviet role in finding a just and comprehensive solution as well as depriving the Arabs of a helping force "crushing them (the Arabs) between the Israeli hammer and the American anvil."

U.S. vs U.N.

Secondly, he said, the U.S. aims at preventing the United Nations from reaching any solution or supervising any discussion, "so that Israel would feel at ease during direct negotiations and therefore, would not take any consideration for United Nations resolutions which speak of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Arar went on to say that the aim of U.S. propaganda is to make the Arabs desperate for reaching a solution, and that one is not possible "unless the Arabs make concessions all the time."

A fourth aim is to prevent the Arabs from pressing the U.S. for certain demands from Israel and in turn the U.S. would not pressure its ally to give concessions to the Arabs.

These objectives, Mr. Arar would make the Arabs go to the negotiating table psychologically conditioned with a perception to make concessions and allowances for the other side.

Camp David gimmicks

Mr. Arar went on to discuss the Camp David negotiations as another illustration of the Israeli tactics (as some were used in the 101 talks) in addition to new ones.

The Camp David negotiations, Mr. Arar said, were not confined to those negotiations which were held between Mr. Sadat and the former Israeli Prime Minister,

Menachem Begin, but they also included those negotiations which started between Egypt and Israel during the period of Mr. Sadat's visit to Israel in 1977.

"Despite the fact that the details of the negotiations held in Egypt, occupied Palestine, Austria, England and the U.S. are still unknown, the information leaked by witnesses are sufficient to draw up the Zionist tactics," Mr. Arar said.

Mr. Arar explained that if any Arab land occupied by Israel was in dispute during negotiations, Israel would claim that it is one of the essential requirements for its security.

Mr. Arar said that Israel usually starts building new settlements on every Arab land it occupies. And settling Jewish families in those settlements, of course, are not for security aims but to deepen the spirit of belonging to the land with the claim that the land belonged to their ancestors in the past."

Another tactic emerging from these negotiations, Mr. Arar said, is that of alienating Egypt from the Arab World.

Alienating Egypt

In his memoirs, Ben-Gurion, the first Israeli prime minister, said that during his first meeting with the Jewish, after the establishment of the state of Israel, to discuss the Zionist strategic objectives in the Arab World, "the first thing mentioned to him was Israel's plan to alienate Egypt from the Arab World."

The Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, the U.S.-Zionist distorted propaganda against Arabs and the various media all over the world under the Zionist domination, used all possible efforts to alienate Egypt," Mr. Arar said.

Israel, also with the help of U.S., used the tactics of dealing with Arab countries separately, Mr. Arar said.

"Arab solidarity during the war of 1973 and the desire of the international community to put an end to the Middle East conflict resulted in a conference held in Geneva attended by the two superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, under the auspices of the U.N.," Mr. Arar said.

But, Mr. Arar added, Israel and its allies worked on preventing a second conference to take place and worked towards the exclusion of Soviet participation in Middle East talks.

"Had there been another conference then, the Arab countries represented in one delegation would have participated," Mr. Arar said.

After Egypt was alienated from Arab World President Sadat "put all his cards in U.S. hands, resulting in the Camp David agreements which did not give the people concerned, (the Palestinians) any of their rights," he said.

Israel, moreover, before withdrawing from Sinai, destroyed the Yamit settlement established on the Egyptian land "rejecting to take from the Egyptian government the value of the establishments."

Mr. Arar said that destroying the settlement was "just to confirm Israel's obstinacy in the minds of the Arabs."

Although the second part of the Camp David negotiations was related to the solving of the Palestinian problem, Mr. Begin categorically refused to stop building settlements in the occupied Arab lands, except for a period of three months after which "he resumed his settlement policy and this kind of tactic was used during and after the Camp David negotiations," Mr. Arar said.

The breaking of the subject of

negotiation into many tiny parts, was another Israeli tactic which was promoted by its ally, the U.S.," Mr. Arar said.

"On the table of negotiations, the U.S. always suggested the necessity for scheduling difficult issues to be discussed separately and also to be postponed in another session."

Israel-Lebanon accord

Shifting to the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal accord signed last May, Mr. Arar said that in reality "there has not been negotiations in the legal sense of the word. Rather, it was the strong, (Israel) dictating its conditions on the weak and defeated side (Lebanon)."

Mr. Arar said that the time spent on negotiations "gave more time for Israel to escalate the fighting among the warring Lebanese factions (in the Shouf and elsewhere)."

Substantiating his statement on the absence of real Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, Mr. Arar asked this question: What is the kind of negotiations when the military powers are not equal to one another? Do we think that when the negotiating Israeli side refuses to withdraw from Lebanon, the Lebanese side would threaten to drive them out by force?"

The Israeli withdrawal from parts of Lebanon last September, Mr. Arar said, was the result of casualties among Israeli soldiers in Lebanon and "if the casualties were larger Israeli troops might think of withdrawing from Lebanon altogether."

The Lebanese weakness would lead their negotiator, when clashing with Israel over disputed matters, not to take certain measures but to ask for help from the U.S.," Mr. Arar stressed. In response, American officials would apologise on behalf of Israel's "firmness" and obstinacy "and thus ask the Lebanese to make more concessions on certain demands to enable the U.S. to "pressure" the Israeli government to change some of its attitudes on certain issues."

Mr. Arar said that Lebanon's present weakness is due to the absence of sincere Arab support, on the one hand, and the internal corruption of the Lebanese structure, on the other.

"The corrupted Lebanese structure made the country an ideal environment for the implementation of Israel's plans and tactics," he said.

Commenting on the Israeli tactics that emerged from negotiations over Lebanon, Mr. Arar said that the renowned historical negotiating techniques were manifested.

During these negotiations, Mr. Arar pointed out that some of the negotiating bodies revealed on a participant from the Israeli group "who has nothing to do but to abuse and provoke the Lebanese side and comment ironically on the Lebanese opinions."

Mr. Arar said that the whole matter was not serious and "in my opinion, negotiations were a big failure."

We Arabs must realise that Israeli successes are not a matter of Israeli skillfulness or cleverness. The Arab-Israeli conflict from the very beginning is not based on a balanced conception. We cannot blame the Arab individual, from Morocco to Oman, for not negotiating with Israel because he regards the Zionists state an enemy impossible to negotiate with. The most serious problem facing the Arabs in such negotiations is their feeling that the state of war with the invaders has ended when in fact it is still in full blast," Mr. Arar concluded.

A gloomy future for world food supply

By Henry Kamm

ROME — "They forget that Cassandra was right," said Aurelio Peccei, the amiable and optimistic man who founded and presides over the Club of Rome.

Eleven years ago, the club's study, "The Limits to Growth," cast a chill over the buoyantly producing, reproducing and consuming world by predicting that mankind faced catastrophe within a century unless it acted quickly to establish an equilibrium in which population growth, industrialisation and the depletion of resources were halted.

Since publication of the report, which was prepared by an international research team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the club has sponsored a continuing series of more limited studies and international conferences that have elaborated on the same theme.

Mr. Peccei recently returned from a conference in Budapest devoted to the question of how, by the end of this century, the world will manage to feed six billion people. He heard some gloomy papers, particularly on a likelihood that the capacity of the United States to make up much of the rest of the world's food deficit is diminishing.

"Going as we are going now, the United States will produce less food in proportion to the increasing demand in the world, and so it can export less in percentage than now to a world that will need more," he said, referring to study presented by an American organisation called Carrying Capacity.

But Mr. Peccei, who at 75 shows

no sign of letting things take their course, believes that scenarios tend to be extreme and mankind retains the power to prevent the worst. In his speech in Budapest, he said, "If six billion need food, let us see to it that six billion be in a condition to partake in the effort to make it available to each one of them."

"I am a pessimist when I see how things are," Mr. Peccei said. "I am an optimist when I see that there are ways in which things can be changed."

It was certainly a life-affirming act when the former top-level executive of both Fiat and Olivetti, giants of Italian industry, decided in 1964 to invite about 25 European scientists, industrialists and humanists to meet here to look at the world's predicament and what could be done to prevent and what could be done to prevent the worst.

"The first meeting was a total flop," Mr. Peccei recalled. "Theological battles started over such things as whether the word 'system' is the equal of the word 'system.' But a few of us did not understand it was such a flop, so we continued."

Membership is now limited to 100, and there is an international waiting list.

Little has changed in the Club of Rome, which is Roman only because Mr. Peccei lives here. Above all, he said, the guiding principle that the club has no budget and accepts money from no one is unchanged. The club's meetings are financed by or in the country that invites it, and there is a waiting list for that, too. The next two successful applicants are Colombia and Finland.



Aurelio Peccei

The club does, however, solicit money for research reports. Money is accepted with the donors knowing that the study teams have "total freedom" — intellectually, ideologically, scientifically — to examine a subject and report according to their understanding, Mr. Peccei said.

The club's headquarters are in the office of an intergovernmental bureau of information for which, in return, Mr. Peccei is a dollar-a-year consultant.

Mr. Peccei said his interest in the world's predicament arose from his past as an antiplacist who spent a year in prison for resistance activities during World War II and his many years of work in the developing world, in China before the war and in Latin America, the Middle East and Africa for Fiat.

"People should know that the situation is very serious looked at from any angle — environment, peace and war, unemployment, socially and in the sense of values," Mr. Peccei said. "But we say, my goodness, we have all the means to put it straight."

Mr. Peccei, relaxing at home at the end of a long day, added: "Remember, we don't want to be Cassandra. She was right, but she was not believed." — The New York Times.

Securing a long term future for Jerusalem's 'Eye Hospital'

By Peter Hudson

In the Sheikh Jarrah district of East Jerusalem is the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital, better known throughout the Middle East as "The Eye Hospital". Its doors are open to all those who are in trouble with their eyes, regardless of age, creed, nationality or wealth. For the poor there is no charge, yet the majority pay a small fee: those that can afford it pay normal rates.

Patients may travel long distances: many from the West Bank and some even from Jordan. They come because they know that they will receive treatment there as good as anywhere else in the world.

The hospital has its origins in the hospice which was established in Jerusalem during the 11th century to care for pilgrims visiting the Holy City. It was administered by the Blessed Gerard, whose saintly work and care for the sick and wounded of the First Crusade led to the Papal recognition of the Order of St. John in 1113 A.D. and its endowment from sources throughout Europe.

According to the Order's statutes, the Hospitallers were pledged to treat the sick poor with reverence and devotion. Over the following two centuries the Knights of the Order of St. John were forced to abandon the Holy Land: they were driven out of Jerusalem and the medical work that Gerard established came to an end there, although it was carried on and developed in Cyprus, Rhodes and later Malta up to the end of the 18th century.

In the reign of Queen Victoria of England the English Order, dissolved by Henry VIII in 1540, restored by Queen Mary 15 years later but thereafter moribund, was revived and granted a Royal Charter as the most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

In 1882 the Ophthalmic Hospital was established on the Bethlehem Road. Although now in another building it is the same hospital today which, after 101 years of service, carries on tradition which Gerard began almost nine centuries ago.

The present hospital, considered to be one of the finest of British medical institutions, is staffed by a fully qualified international team of doctors and nurses. It has 82 beds for inpatients, including a children's ward, two magnificent operating theatres and two smaller ones, and, under the Outreach programme, two mobile teams which travel to the remoter areas to provide on-the-spot treatment, check on patients' progress and arrange for serious cases to go to the hospital.

Preventative medicine and teaching of elementary hygiene are important aspects of the hospital's work. Trachoma, for instance, is a preventable contagious disease, but it remains the most common cause of blindness in the Middle East.

The hospital has an eye bank, sponsored by the American Society of the Order of St. John, which also maintains an eye surgeon there and pays for most of the cost of the children's ward. In



1982 the hospital admitted over 3,000 bed patients, carried out 4,000 operations and treated over 40,000 out-patients.

Although the ambulances and much of the expensive equipment have been donated by branches of the Order in Europe and the Commonwealth and some of the surgeons and nurses are paid by their home countries, the Order today still has to raise almost £1 million a year to meet the day-to-day running costs. This is four times the amount needed just four years ago, a reflection of the spiralling rate of Israel's inflation.

The donations from individuals, business houses trading in the Middle East, charitable foundations concerned with the blind and some international bodies are not adequate to meet these costs. The Order had to face the possibility that it would have to close down the hospital.

However, the generosity of certain Arab states, which have long supported the hospital, has assured its future until the autumn of 1984. But ways must be found to guarantee the hospital's long-term future. A campaign is now underway to raise £5 million for an endowment fund.

On its success depends whether the Jerusalem "Eye Hospital" can look forward to being able to continue its work of saving and restoring sight. — Middle East International, LONDON

Randa Habib's Corner

Breakfast in office

It is 8:30 a.m. Amman has woken up. Employees are in their offices, the air is clean and not yet polluted by the dense traffic. In the morning freshness, what is the most common sight in the streets? Boys with trays in their hands cross streets quickly and enter different offices, when they get near you the appetising smell of "filafel", "phool" and "hommous" fills the air.

You see the same scenes downtown, in the commercial district of Shamsuni and in Jabal Amman (especially on the 3rd Circle and on Prince Mohammad Street).

It is interesting to imagine what happens inside the offices once the breakfast has been delivered.

In government offices, it is strictly forbidden to have meals delivered, but we all know that in practice things are different. How many times were you compelled to wait for while an employee took time to "have a bite"?

Employees like to take their time. Of course, you have to wait for the gentleman to sip his tea while eating his hommous with the hot bread. If he had to take care of your business immediately, this would mean that his bread would become cold and his filafel less crispy. This would not be fair — does he come to your home at breakfast time? No he doesn't. So please be understanding.

Therefore I urge you to choose a more appropriate time for going to government offices. Go late in the day to give them time to have their breakfast amid their papers... of course you might be unlucky to find that the employee is taking another "break", but what can you say? After all, work makes one hungry.

Sphinx beard to return after 155 years of exile

LONDON (R) — Britain has decided to return a stone fragment from the beard of a Sphinx to Egypt but only on long-term loan, the Times reported Saturday.

The two-foot (60 cm) lump of limestone from the Sphinx of Giza has been in the British Museum basement for most of the time it was donated by a naval captain in 1818.

The Times said that Egypt's Culture Minister Abdul Hamid Radwan asked for its return when he visited Britain last year. British Museum officials were not available for comment Saturday. The museum and British government have in recent years resisted growing demands for the return of treasures acquired by Britain when it was an imperial power.

The Times said that the fragment of beard would go to an Egyptian museum rather than being reattached to the Sphinx. The British Museum hoped Egypt would in return lend a stone body of a mythical beast of which the museum has the head.

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SPORTS

McEnroe claims London tennis as Connors loses heart

LONDON (R) — John McEnroe's love affair with the Wembley Arena continued to blossom Sunday when he won his fifth London Grand Prix title with a 7-5, 6-1, 6-4 win over Jimmy Connors.

Connors, the only man to have beaten McEnroe in this tournament, appeared to lose interest when he was warned for an audible obscenity at 5-5 in the first set. He was later fined \$750 by Grand Prix supervisor Keith Johnson, taking his total in fines this week to \$1,750.

After being warned by the umpire, Connors went over to Johnson, an American, at the side of the court and said: "You'll have the money for a first class air ticket home now."

After those memorable opening 10 games when the players matched each other winner for winner, the match became a subdued one-way affair and Connors later admitted: "Up till then I'd been out there having fun. After that I was out there simply hitting tennis balls."

Connors, who beat McEnroe in an ill-tempered five-set final here in 1981, went on: "They want to make tennis a gentlemen's game again... and out there I ain't no gentleman."

"If they keep this up you won't be seeing much more of me. I'll play Wimbledon and the U.S. Open and one or two other tournaments but I'll kiss the Grand Prix goodbye."

The U.S. Champion, who described the match as boring after the incident, was visibly upset and said of the sport's administrators: "They want boredom. They want to take all the colour out of tennis."

"If I was 26 I'd have a lot to say but at 31 I'm too old to fight. But what if my boy wants to play some day. What's he going to come into? — Nothing, that's what."

Even if Connors had been at his best it is doubtful if he could have coped with McEnroe at his most sublime.

His overwhelming superiority was underlined in the final game of the match which he took to love with an ace, two stunning angled volley winners and a lightning smash at full stretch.

Wrestling championship scheduled for next month

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Wrestling Federation is to hold an open wrestling championship at the Sports Palace in the Hussein Sports City on the last 10 days of next month.

The Federation headed by Mr. Hassan Hammoudeh decided to refer to the Director General of the Youth Welfare Organisation, Mr. Mohammad Abu Tayyeb in appointing Mr. Suleiman Abu Haija as trainer for juniors.

Zamalek to meet Ramtha

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Egyptian Zamalek soccer team has agreed to hold two matches in Kuwait playing against the Kuwaiti Arabi and Qadissiah teams, according to the article of the Middle East newspaper published last Thursday.

On its way back, the Zamalek team will visit Amman to meet with the Jordanian Ramtha team in a match to be held at the Sports City stadium.

Portugal qualifies for European soccer finals

LISBON (R) — Portugal, whose cause looked hopeless a month ago, followed Belgium and hosts France into the European Soccer Championship finals by beating the Soviet Union 1-0 in the final Group Two match here on Sunday.

A 43rd minute penalty by Jordao was enough to inflict on the Soviet team their first defeat in the tournament and their first beating by a European team in three years.

The Russians, who thrashed Portugal 5-0 in Moscow last April, needed only to draw to qualify. But they just failed to deny an attacking Portuguese side, who were roared on by a partisan crowd.

Throughout the first half Portuguese strikers Jordao and Gomes were held in check by the tight-marking Soviet defence, which had previously conceded only one goal in the group.



DUBLIN (R) — The first male offspring of Shergar, the champion racehorse kidnapped eight months ago and still missing, could fetch a record price when he is auctioned later this month. Shergar, syndicated for \$15 million after winning both the English and Irish Derbys, was seized by masked men from a stud west of Dublin in February. The unnamed five-month-old colt out of Galleto is the first of 36 foals born to Shergar to be auctioned and, according to the head of Goff's Bloodstock Sales, Jonathan Irwin, he could bring more than

the British and Irish record for a foal of \$307,000.

The current European record is \$356,000.

The sale on Nov. 28 at Goff's, about 30 miles (48 km) from Dublin, has aroused interest from all over the world. It will take place under tight security.

While hopes of recovering Shergar alive have faded, some members of the 34-strong syndicate owning him ofered a reward this month of £250,000 (\$290,000) for his safe return.

All Along romps to victory in Washington International race

LAUREL, Maryland (R) — French filly All Along completed her conquest of North America on Saturday by easily winning the Washington International horse race and more than a million dollars.

"I am sure she will be horse of the year," All Along's beaming trainer, Patrick-Louis Biancone, said after his horse beat seven others from the United States and Europe.

The four-year-old bay filly, received \$150,000 for winning the mile and a half race.

But because All Along achieved a unique treble following victories in the big Woodbine International in Toronto and Turf Classic in New York, the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner earned a million-dollar bonus.

Irish jockey Walter Swinburn said he was confident All Along would win even when she was back in the pack early on.

"I had a lot of horses all around me, but I was never really worried because I had a lot of horse under me."

All Along, winner of more than \$2m in less than two months, took the lead at the half-mile post and finished three and a quarter lengths ahead as Swinburn glanced back to see where the competition was.

The surprising second-place finisher was another French horse, Welsh Term, a 4-1 shot ridden by Donald Miller Jr. which finished almost three lengths ahead of American entry Majesty's Prince, third. Hush Dear of the United States was fourth.

France's third entry, Lovely Dancer, with Freddie Head aboard, took an early lead but came last.

Canada's Nijinsky's Secret was withdrawn because of colic.

Before the race, there was speculation that the only way All Along could lose would be if the track was very wet. "The only place I like my water is in my scotch," Biancone joked on Friday as heavy rain soaked the course.

But the rain stopped in the evening and by post time, the track was rated fast and the sun was shining.

All Along's handlers said they were not sure yet if they will run her in the forthcoming Japan Cup.

The filly's troupe, headed by owner and world-famous art dealer Daniel Wildenstein, appeared too preoccupied with accepting a replica of the million-dollar bonus check to be concerned with the future.

But Biancone summed up the feeling of the 20,000 crowd when he said: "She's so good. I'm sure she could win on any track in any weather."

India's Gavaskar sets world test records at the double

AHMEDABAD, India (R) — India's prolific opening batsman Sunil Gavaskar broke two world test cricket records and narrowly missed a third here on Sunday.

Gavaskar set the highest aggregate, and became the first player to score 1,000 runs in a calendar year for the fourth time, but failed by 10 to make the century which would have enabled him to beat Australian Sir Donald Bradman's record of 29.

The dapper little former Indian captain enjoyed his glory as India scored 173 for two in reply to West Indies' first innings of 281 by the close of the second day of the third test.

Gavaskar needed 83 to beat the previous highest aggregate of 8,114 by former England opener Geoff Boycott, and he reached the landmark accompanied by a thunderous roar from a crowd of almost 60,000.

Gavaskar, 34, who achieved the landmark in his 96th test whereas Boycott's runs came in 108 matches, set his other mark for runs in a calendar year when he reached 52 in his chanceless innings of 90.

Gavaskar, who batted 182 minutes, faced 120 deliveries and

struck 13 fours, dominated an opening stand of 127 with Anshuman Gaekwad as India responded positively after West Indies were dismissed shortly before lunch.

Even in the six minutes they batted before the interval, Gavaskar hit three fours and was on 40 when the half century partnership was completed in the ninth over.

The 100 went up in the 22nd over and at tea India were 121 without loss, with Gavaskar on 71 and Gaekwad on 38, but West Indies broke through shortly afterwards.

Both openers fell to Michael Holding, who made the initial breakthrough when Gaekwad was beaten for pace and bowled off stump for 39 as he played defensively forward.

Holding produced a nasty lifter, rising from just short of a length, to have Gavaskar caught by captain Clive Lloyd at slip to make India 148 for two.

India's new test cap Navjot Singh batted resolutely for the last 93 minutes, while Sandeep Patil remained unyielding in the face of a series of short-pitched balls delivered from round the wicket by

Malcolm Marshall.

West Indies, 209 for eight overnight, finished with a relatively respectable total thanks essentially to wicketkeeper Jeff Dujon, who was last out for a flawless 98.

The overnight ninth-wicket partnership between Dujon, who resumed on 44, and Holding put on 40 altogether and lasted until Kapil Dev took the second new ball and in his first over with it knocked out Holding's off stump.

But it caused few anxieties to Winston Davis, who batted sensibly in support of Dujon, who felt no need to protect his partner. They put on 51 of which Davis made three but stayed in for 75 minutes and faced 57 deliveries.

Tough anti-drug tests lined up for Olympics

LOS ANGELES (R) — Athletes in the 1984 Olympic Games will be tested for excessive amounts of testosterone and caffeine in the most rigorous Olympic anti-drug tests ever undertaken, a spokesman for the games organisers said Sunday night.

The decision to go ahead with the tests was reached at a meeting of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Samaranch; the chairman of the committee's medical commission, Prince Alexandre de Merode, of Belgium; and Peter Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee, in New York.

Ueberroth has studied the results of similar tests carried out at athletic championships in Caracas and Helsinki and is convinced the

tests in Los Angeles will be fair.

The spokesman for the Los Angeles committee said:

"He did not want the Los Angeles games to become guinea pigs in the matter," the spokesman added.

Some athletes have contested the validity of tests for testosterone, a naturally-produced male hormone which increases strength.

Anabolic steroids, which have been banned by the International Olympic Committee since 1976, are a synthetic derivative of testosterone.

Sports doctors have said the introduction of more sophisticated methods of testing for anabolic steroids has led to some athletes using straight testosterone to enhance their capabilities.

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More Arab states are likely to borrow soon

BAHRAIN (R) — A number of Arab countries, facing budget deficits because of falling oil revenues, are expected to approach international banks for funds over the coming months, banking sources said.

Good response expected

Banks are expected to respond well, since Arab states have generally not been big borrowers on the international markets, and since other regions, notably South America and now Asia, have fallen out of favour.

The banks' response to a \$700 million credit for Algeria, the first major borrowing after an inactive summer in the international banking market, indicated some Arab borrowers will have high hopes of paying low interest rate margins.

The country has just mandated an 11-bank group to raise an eight-year loan for 1/2 a percentage point above London Inter Bank Offered Rates (LIBOR) for

six years, and 5/8 point for the rest.

Those spreads, finer than most bankers expected, have been obtained even though most banks think Algeria will be asking again to raise at least \$700 million more by mid-1984.

Declining revenues from oil have already brought Oman to the international markets, for a \$300 million, seven-year loan, signed in June.

But apart from that, 1983's largest loan to a Gulf borrower was for project finance, a \$500 million loan to the Abu Dhabi Gas Company.

Oman, a popular risk with a number of bankers, is expected to return for another roughly \$300 million next year and can expect

finer terms than on this year's credit, 1/2 point over LIBOR for two years and 5/8 point for the remainder.

Qatar is another Gulf country expected to surface as a borrower in the next few months.

The first approach will be on behalf of Qatar Petrochemical Company, Qapco, which will be seeking funds for a loss-making plant.

Qapco, owned 84 per cent by the state-owned Qatar General Petroleum Company and 16 per cent by the CDF-Chimie France subsidiary of Charbonnages de France, is seeking about \$100 to \$150 million, bankers said.

The country's minister of finance and petroleum, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Bin Khalifa Al Thani said last week that Qatar might borrow on the world financial market, although it was financing this year's budget deficit of about five billion riyals (\$1.4 billion) by drawing on its foreign assets.

"So far there is no necessity to resort to borrowing on the world financial market. However, it is not completely ruled out," he said in a newspaper interview.

Bankers said they think Qatar will need international financing in the coming months, and may decide to borrow on the international markets in its own name.

Some estimated Qatar is already about \$200 million behind in payments to contractors, and they said the longer it puts off the decision to borrow, the more money it will finally be forced to seek.

Although the majority of bankers said they believed the financial resources of the United Arab Emirates would mean the country would not have to borrow in the next 12 months or so, some said there was a chance of such a borrowing.

The federation expects a \$1.5 billion deficit this year. Bankers said international banks are likely soon to be called upon to raise part of the more than

\$1 billion needed to help finance joint ventures in Saudi Arabia.

The financing arrangements for four ventures are expected to be announced in the next month or so.

Among the first will be Petromin's joint refinery ventures with Mobil Corporation and the Royal Dutch/Shell group, which will together boost refinery output in Saudi Arabia by 500,000 barrels a day.

The Mobil venture at Yanbu should be completed by 1984, while the Royal Dutch/Shell venture should be on stream in 1985.

Two joint ventures with the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (Sabic), planning its first public share offering this month, will also require financing soon.

One is for a big petrochemical plant in Jubail with the Shell Oil Company.

Bank credits, which will account for 10 per cent of the total cost of the Sabic projects, are the last stage in the financing for the joint

ventures, the bulk of which is provided in the early construction stages by the government.

While some of the funds will be raised in riyals by Saudi banks, most bankers believe the size of the dollar financings will require international bank participation in at least some of the projects.

Jordan may borrow again

Elsewhere in the Arab World, bankers said they expected another excursion into the Euro-markets by Jordan, which borrowed \$225 million from international banks early this year.

Iraq, short of funds because of its three-year war with Iran, will also be an eager borrower, bankers said.

Libya will be looking for funds to support project financing, particularly for a \$10 billion desalination plant, bankers said. But bankers said the leadership of Col. Muammar Qadhafi will not help the country raise money.

French minister opens talks with Iraqi officials

BAGHDAD (R) — French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson met Iraqi Oil Minister Osem Ahmad Taqi Sunday at the start of talks with officials in Baghdad, the official Iraqi News Agency INA said.

Mrs. Cresson, who arrived Saturday night for a routine meeting of a joint economic commission, told Mr. Taqi that French firms would honour commitments and continue to work in Iraqi development projects, it said.

Mr. Taqi said he hoped the talks would help to develop bilateral economic and trade relations, particularly the role of French companies in development projects.

Officials in Paris have declined to confirm press reports that Mrs. Cresson may authorise new cre-

dits to help Iraq finance its debts to France, believed to total about 40 billion francs (\$5 billion).

France has agreed to accept Iraqi crude oil in part exchange for arms and other debts.

France is Iraq's biggest Western arms supplier and has exported about 27 billion francs (\$3.1 billion) worth of military hardware to Baghdad in the past two years.

Officials at the French embassy in Baghdad said Mrs. Cresson would also have talks with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, Commerce Minister Hassan Ali and Planning Minister Amal Majid Faraj.

Iraq buys Australian wheat
Meanwhile, Australia will sell

Bonn denies U.S. vetoed credit for East Germany

BONN (R) — The Bonn government has denied a report that the United States effectively vetoed a billion mark (\$375 million) West German loan to East Germany.

A government spokesman said Saturday the report, released ahead of publication in this week's issue of the news magazine Der Spiegel, was "absolutely not true."

Der Spiegel said Chancellor Helmut Kohl rejected the deal after U.S. Ambassador Arthur Burns protested that Washington

considered it insupportable for the communist East Germans to be advanced such a sum.

The magazine said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher agreed with the American view.

Western banking sources, who say East Germany needs the loan to overcome foreign debt problems, say West German banks would provide the money if the Bonn government underwrote the loan.

Bild Am Sonntag also said in a pre-released report that Mr. Kohl

had rejected the credit, but gave a different reason.

It said the chancellor was disappointed in East Germany's failure to fulfill promises to ease travel restrictions for West Germans or to lower the minimum exchange requirement — the amount all Western visitors must change into non-convertible East German currency.

East Germany has already received a billion marks credit, arranged with the banks by Bavarian right-wing politician Mr. Franz Josef Strauss last June.

Arab states discuss lifting steel output

BAHRAIN (R) — At a time when iron and steel plants are closing all over the industrial world, Arab countries are discussing ways to boost their own production.

Estimates by the Arab Industrial Development Organisation show the Arab World produces about a third of the 12 million tonnes a year of raw and finished steel it consumes.

While steel capacity in the region is on the rise, the organisation concluded in a report to an Arab iron and steel congress this week in Bahrain there was room for more expansion.

The conclusion is on the face of it surprising since it comes after four years of sharp steel production cutbacks in the industrial world.

From 1979 to 1982, United States steel output was halved to 66 million tonnes, while in the European Community it dropped more than 20 per cent and even optimistic forecasts suggest production will be little changed this

year. However, a study by the development organisation suggests Arab countries face a growing deficit on steel trading and says the severe production cutbacks in the industrial world could lead to shortages in steel products in coming years.

Opening the conference, Bahrain's minister of development and industry Mr. Yousef Ahmad Shirawi said: "We should not fear the surplus of production capacity in the industrial world as it depends on old technology based on cheap energy and cheap labour."

He added: "The West is now looking to advanced industry rather than to steel and iron."

Raw steel capacity in the Arab World was 4.81 million tonnes in 1981 — although production was substantially less at 2.07 million — and has now grown to 6.5 million tonnes.

Existing development plans and projects will take output of raw

and finished steel to 15 million tonnes by 1990 and 22.4 million tonnes by the turn of the century. But production will still be outstripped by demand, projected at 20.6 million tonnes in 1990 and 32.6 million in 2000.

The development body estimates the production shortfall will cost Arab countries \$2.4 billion a year in imports by 1990, rising to \$4.5 billion 10 years later. It concluded more steel projects were necessary in the Arab World "to diminish more quickly the gap between demand and production, which is so onerous."

There are other motives for building a steel industry in Arab countries, as its establishment is regarded as an important stage in industrial development.

For countries like Saudi Arabia, which is building a steel plant in Jubail in its Eastern province, a steel industry is important in a programme to diversify its oil-dominated economy.

Delegates to the congress say

there is also a strategic motive for building up a steel industry.

Such an economic philosophy in Saudi Arabia, for instance, has led the country to try to achieve next year self-sufficiency in wheat, albeit at a price in excess of the world market price.

The development organisation report says five conditions must be met for the operation of an economically profitable steel industry — iron ore, energy, financial resources, manpower and a market for the product.

The vast majority of known iron ore deposits in the Arab World are in four countries — Algeria and Libya, with more than three billion tonnes of ore, and Saudi Arabia and Mauritania, with more than two billion tonnes.

Many Arab countries are well endowed with energy, and have the financial resources or the ability to borrow. But many are short of manpower and some are large importers of labour.

Pakistan is preparing large nuclear scheme

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan is preparing an ambitious nuclear power programme to meet energy needs, Water and Power Minister Raja Sikandar Zaman said.

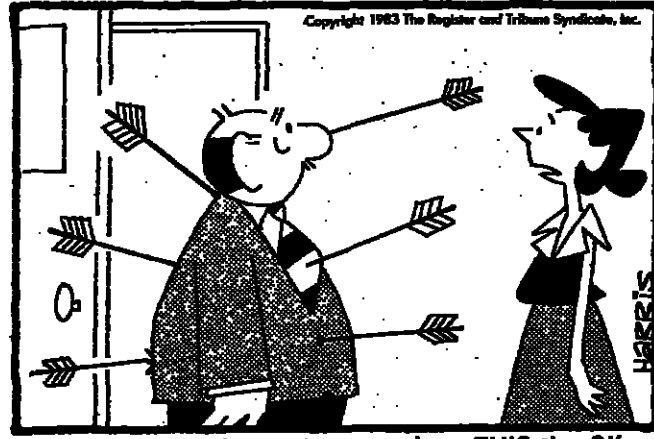
He told the military government's Civilian Advisory Council Saturday the country needed four to five nuclear plants of 900 megawatt capacity each to meet power needs over the next 15 to 20 years, the official AFP news agency reported.

"The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) is developing the necessary technical and industrial infrastructure for implementing a sizeable nuclear power programme in the years ahead," he was quoted as saying.

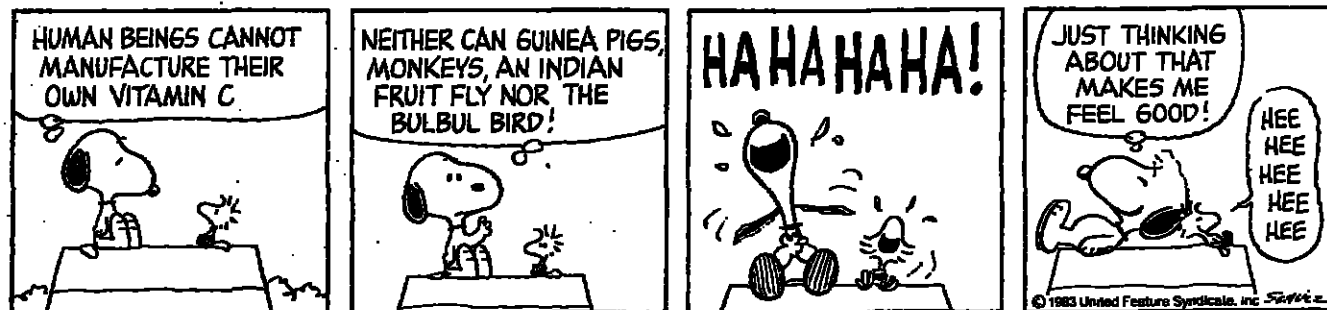
Pakistan is already building a \$1.7 billion 900 megawatt nuclear plant at Chashma, about 200 kilometres southwest of Islamabad.

THE BETTER HALF

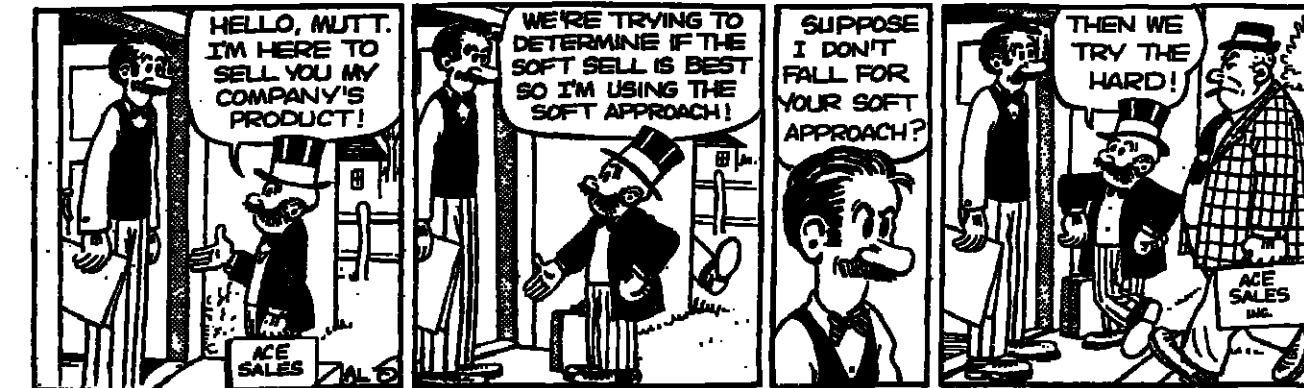
By Harris



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning finds you apt to have poor judgment and you would be unwise to borrow or to lend or to take risks and chances. Later in the day, you find influential persons receptive to requests.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Carry through with what you have agreed to do and don't get into new interests yet. You meet obligations nicely.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Don't get into an argument with one in business. A good friend comes to your assistance and gives you backing.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't step into an argument that may be going on between an associate and a higher-up. Outside tasks gain you more prestige.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Listen to directives of a higher-up and handle your work efficiently. Study into new interests that appeal to you.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You had better keep the promises made to business persons and don't run out for fun and disappoint them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get into the outside world early and study into new interests that appeal to you. Come to a fine agreement with partners.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A letter could prove distressing, but forget it and concentrate on problems at hand to solve them quickly.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get your entertainments organized and later delve into financial and worldly matters of importance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Listen to the advice of family, since your judgment is not up to par today. Plans could go awry.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get right into the outside work that needs to be done and forget that private worry that is depressing.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A friend does not really understand you, so avoid and get busy on important practical affairs to be handled.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Avoid higher-ups who may be having troubles and take their discontent out on you. Keep busy at your regular work.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those fascinating young persons showing very strong intuitive perception and will utilize it to advantage in dealing with others. A good college education is necessary here and success can be great.

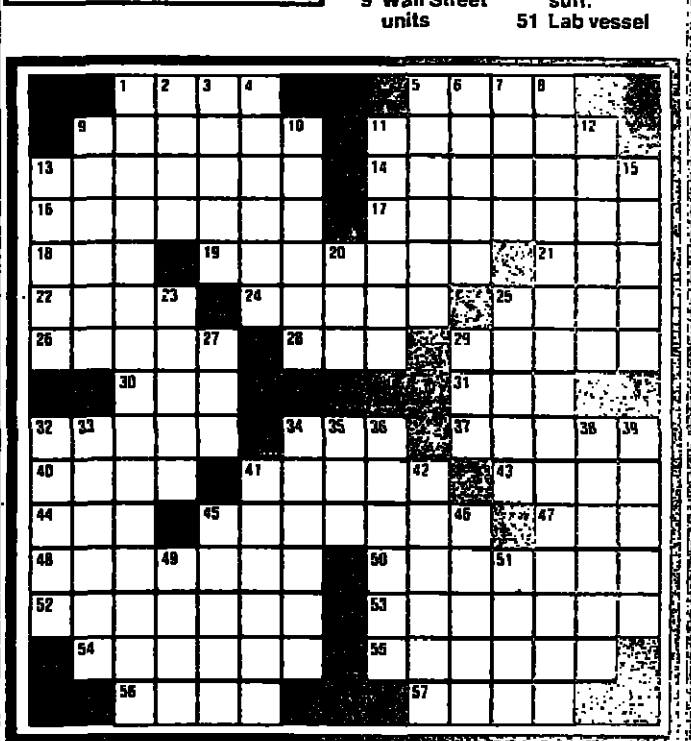
"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

By Kathryn Richter

ACROSS	22 Adroit	44 Agency for	10 Injury
1 Tiff	24 City on	45 William	11 Slick
5 Rhythm	25 Roman date	46 William	12 Together
6 Style of	26 Prevent, in law	47 Obese	13 Become
7 Indian	28 Compass	48 Arthur's	14 English
8 music	29 direction	49 home	15 China
9 Of the	30 Noblemen	50 Let go	16 Cloth
10 backbone	31 Cultivate	51 Solvent	17 Play on
11 Insertion	32 Yoko —	52 From alcoh-	18 words
12 symbols	33 Silvery	53 Not the	19 tongs
13 Weaver's	34 Coal size	54 Flower part	20 Ancient
14 device	35 flute	55 Steam	21 dialect
15 Left out	36 Jacks of	56 Oolong and	22 Fit of
16 Solress	37 Clubs	57 Souchong	23 plaque
17 Alpine	40 Latin	58 After rheo	24 Cut
18 plant	41 dance	59 or thermo	25 Star in
19 Spanish	42 Central		26 Virgo
20 gold			27 Rhythm
21 Those who			28 Instrument
shoot from			29 Clay
ambush			30 worker
22 Before			31 Finish

YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED:	
1. BILBO	2. ERIE
3. BLANK	4. AND
5. ALAS	6. BIRTHDAY
7. MORIA	8. BEO
9. AIDIS	10. SIS
11. BARRIED	12. BOWTIE
13. ASHMAN	14. BURS
15. BURN	16. BARS
17. BING	18. BING
19. BING	20. BING
21. BING	22. BING
23. BING	24. BING
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WORLD

Reagan lashes N. Korea, awes G.I.s in visit to Korean front line

CAMP LIBERTY BELL, South Korea (R) — President Reagan lashed North Korea's communist rulers in a strong speech to assembled G.I.s when he visited American troops on the front line facing the North Sunday.

"You stand between the free world and the armed forces of a system hostile to everything we believe in," he told troops of the U.S. Second Infantry Division.

Mr. Reagan, wearing olive green military parka against the chilly weather, spoke in a sandbagged mortar bunker at Camp Liberty Bell just a few kilometres from forward North Korean military positions in the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ).

"The communist system to the North is based on hatred and oppression," he said. "It brutally attacks every form of human liberty and declares those who worship God to be enemies of the people."

Mr. Reagan said somebody had asked if he would be safe at the front and had replied simply: "I will be with the Second Infantry

Division."

At a church service for the troops, Mr. Reagan stood under a camouflage canopy netting to guard against North Korean observation.

The precaution was said to have been taken after Mr. Reagan's wife Nancy expressed concern about his safety during his three-hour tour of the front.

U.S. Armoured Personnel Carriers (APC), armed troops and American secret servicemen surrounded the president at the service where a choir of young Korean orphans greeted him with the hymn "Jesus loves me."

In his speech to the troops, Mr. Reagan said: "We fully understand the hardship of your task. We know about the cold windswept nights that leave your body

aching from head to foot... and we know about the danger."

He recalled an incident in 1976 when two American officers were murdered "just across the road from here" by axe-wielding North Korean guards. "Nothing like that had better happen again," he said.

Mr. Reagan earlier visited a forward guard post inside the four kilometre wide DMZ and viewed North Korean positions from an observation deck. He also saw underground military facilities including radar equipment.

After lunch with the G.I.s, Mr. Reagan was due to return to Seoul by helicopter for a second round of talks with President Chun Doo Hwan.

Korean sources said after a first round of talks Saturday that Mr. Reagan had repeated a pledge he gave in a television interview last Monday to build up the military capability of the 40,000 U.S. forces in South Korea if necessary to meet any new threat from the North.

At a service only 50 metres from a minefield, Mr. Reagan joined

a congregation of troops singing "God is our father."

Chaplain Arthur Brough told them: "We are sitting on the edge of freedom."

On the dirt roads of the front line area U.S. secret servicemen maintained the practice, always followed in the United States, of keeping a dummy presidential limousine on show to confuse potential assailants.

American troops treated the visit with some awe. "This is the first time in my life I have seen a U.S. president," said specialist D. Belt of Atlanta, Georgia. "I am proud to be a U.S. citizen."

Sergeant Lewis Burgos of Puerto Rico said: "I am so pleased he has the guts to come here."

At Post Collier, a forward American position just one kilometre from the North Korean lines, Mr. Reagan looked across at the North Koreans through oculars.

Asked by a reporter what he was looking at, he replied: "I'm trying to find the 70-foot statue of Kim Il-Sung."



Prince Andrew

British prince recalls 'horror' of Falklands

LONDON (R) — Britain's Prince Andrew spoke in his first television interview Sunday of a horrific moment when he fought as a naval helicopter pilot during the Falkland Islands war.

He described seeing the container ship Atlantic Conveyor destroyed by an Argentine Exocet missile and said parts of the vessel rained in the water 400 metres away.

"It is still a vivid memory that is printed on my brain and I think it will be there a long time — horrific," Prince Andrew told interviewer David Frost.

The 23-year-old prince, third in line to the British throne, has not previously spoken in public about his feelings as a pilot on board the carrier Invincible, part of the British fleet that recaptured the colony from Argentina.

Cruise missiles due in U.K. Tuesday, paper says

LONDON (R) — The first of the U.S. cruise missiles to be deployed in West Europe will be flown to Britain on Tuesday, the Sunday Times newspaper said.

Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for West Germany will be sent immediately after the Nov. 21 parliamentary debate in which Bonn is expected to reaffirm their deployment, the paper said.

The British Defence Ministry refused to comment on the report, which came amid a weekend of continuing protests over the missiles.

The Sunday Telegraph said police forces throughout Britain had been alerted that an extremist group is prepared to attack defence bases in support of the anti-cruise protesters.

According to the Sunday Times, the first 16 of the 160 cruise missiles planned for Britain would arrive on Nov. 15.

Deployment was due to start on Nov. 1, the newspaper said, but Britain wanted the "ripples" of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada to die down first.

In all, 464 cruise and 108 Pershing missiles are due to be deployed by Washington's NATO allies in Western Europe.

Saturday night the defence ministry said it had "no information" that the first six cruise missiles had already arrived in Britain, as reported by another Sunday paper, the News of the World.

The report said only Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and a few

close aides knew that among six planes flying support equipment on Nov. 1 to Greenham Common, one of two bases due to house cruise, was one bearing the first six missiles.

It said British intelligence officers were kept away from the plane and their superiors were furious with the Americans.

A ministry spokesman said: "I have no information to that effect."

Meanwhile, the Sunday Times said it had obtained a copy of a report drawn up for a government-run course on which civil servants, had recently been sent and which showed that after a nuclear war Britain would return to an economy of the pre-1920s.

Regional "controllers" would run Britain, classifying the population into five categories: Healthy, sick, ill, dying and dead. The healthy would then be divided into "cooperative" and "criminal."

According to the report, fuel and cooking oil, most metal and most food would be scarce and electricity in short supply.

But while some areas would be "zones of catastrophe" dangerous to approach, others would recover quickly and would even be back on a wages and banking system after 28 days.

"Coal is once again king, the steam engine has come back into its own, bread is made with butter or lard, frozen foods have vanished, drinking water is hard to get," the paper said.



100,000 Britons die by the cigarette

LONDON (R) — Smoking now causes the deaths of about 100,000 Britons every year and is by far the nation's biggest killer, a new report on tobacco said. The report from the Royal College of Physicians says one in three cancer deaths in Britain is caused by tobacco and that 250 of every 1,000 young people will die prematurely because of it. The report, being published later this month but carried in weekend press reports, is the college's third in 20 years and is likely to revive a national debate on smoking. Cigarette advertising was banned on television only after a previous college report. Doctors now want a wider ban and an end to sports sponsorship by tobacco firms. The report says 10,000 lives could be saved within 10 years if Britain's tobacco consumption were cut by a quarter.

Zimbabwe detains hundreds for prostitution

HARARE (R) — Hundreds of women have been detained throughout Zimbabwe in a crackdown on prostitution which has raised angry protests, the local press reported. The Sunday Mail and the national news agency Ziara said many respectable women, some accompanied by husbands or girlfriends and even babies, were held in the operation. The campaign by army and police began two weeks ago when 3,000 suspected prostitutes, squatters and beggars were rounded up. Some were reported freed after screening but no precise figures were available. The mail accused police and army of acting indiscriminately.

Reagan's 'feast and fast' diet works

SEOUL (R) — White House reporters closely watching President Reagan on a week-long Asian tour found few signs to indicate that he was unable to keep up with the gruelling pace.

The 72-year-old Reagan suffered no more than others in his official and press entourage from jet lag and occasional fatigue.

Mr. Reagan's health is a major topic among Americans in view of his age.

He is the oldest American to be elected president and will be just a few weeks short of 78 if he completes a second White House term in January, 1984.

On his current trip, which is due to end Monday, Mr. Reagan has shown none of the ill effects that were evident when he made an

arduous visit to Western Europe in the summer of 1982.

On that trip, he fell asleep briefly in the Vatican while sitting next to Pope John Paul II and appeared to be suffering from extreme fatigue at other stops.

Complaints were made later that the European trip, when he was in three countries in a single day, was too arduous even for a younger man.

In contrast, Mr. Reagan visited only Japan and South Korea this time. He undertook a busy round of engagements but apart from looking tired at times he appeared to weather it well.

When a reporter mentioned that Mr. Reagan seemed fatigued, White House spokesman Larry

Speakes summed up the strain on everyone by saying to the travelling press corps: "Have you all looked in the mirror yourselves?"

Mr. Reagan prepared for jet lag by going on a "feast and fast" diet and adjusting his sleeping habits for a few days before he left the White House last Tuesday.

The diet calls for eating large meals one day and cutting down on food intake at other times.

Mr. Reagan's wife, Nancy, had a harder time than he did with sleep.

"I slept until four o'clock this morning. Tomorrow maybe it will be six o'clock," she said.

"The president is fine," she added. "I don't know how he does it."

Soviet spaceship separates from orbital station

MOSCOW (R) — An automatic cargo spacecraft was detached Sunday from the Soviet orbital space station it had been resupplying, the official news agency TASS reported.

It said mission control and cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov released the craft, Progress-18, at 0308 GMT. The resupply craft carrying fuel, drinking water and other cargo had docked with the Salyut-7 station on Oct. 22.

Western reports have said the cosmonauts in space for 140 days might be in difficulties because of a fuel leak.

1 policeman dead, 6 hurt in Irish guerrilla attack

CARRICKMORE, Northern Ireland (R) — Guerrillas bombed a village police station with rockets Saturday night, killing one officer and wounding six, police said.

The mortars, which caused heavy damage to the station, were apparently launched from the back of a hijacked lorry, according to a spokesman.

The unnamed officer killed was the fifth to die in the British-ruled province in the past week. One of the six injured was in serious condition, the spokesman said.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, though the Irish Republican Army (IRA) has recently stepped up its attacks aimed at securing an end to British rule

in the province.

Meanwhile, a loaded pistol was found inside a top-security prison where 38 Irish guerrillas staged a breakout two months ago, police said.

The German-made Mauser was found Saturday in a prisoner's sock during a routine search at the Maze prison, they said.

The September breakout — 19 men were still at large — was carried out by jailed members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) which seeks to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

The discovery was in a part of the jail occupied by convicted guerrillas from loyalist groups that want to retain ties with Britain, police said.

Grenadian bodies, too, flown to Cuba

HAVANA (R) — The bodies of 49 Cubans and Grenadians killed in the American-led invasion of Grenada were flown to the eastern Cuban city of Holguin Saturday, a foreign ministry spokeswoman said.

Cuban officials said the bodies included Grenadians because they had been buried together with the Cubans. The new Grenadian authorities and those of neighbouring Barbados would not allow examination of the corpses on their territories.

The foreign ministry spokeswoman told Reuters about half the bodies were thought to be of Cubans and they would probably be flown to Havana Sunday.

The bodies of the Grenadians would then be sent home for burial, she said.

All 49 were killed around the airport which the Cubans were helping to build when the invasion, to topple a leftist government, was launched last month.

'Ripper' to be murdered in prison, inmate declares

LONDON (R) — "Yorkshire ripper," Peter Sutcliffe, who terrorised northern England and killed 13 women before he was caught, is under sentence of death from his fellow prisoners. One of them was quoted as saying:

"The 'Godfathers' or leaders of the inmates of the prison where he is held have issued an order for him to be killed. The News of the World mass-circulation Sunday newspaper, said.

It quoted an unnamed former inmate of Parkhurst prison as saying the "Godfathers" had decreed Sutcliffe's death a matter of honour and a moral duty for every prisoner.

Last week a Parkhurst prisoner, James Costello, was sentenced to serve an extra five years for an attack in which Sutcliffe, 37, was severely slashed across the face.

The newspaper said the inmates leaders had considered and then scrapped a plan to offer a £100,000 (\$150,000) reward to the family of the inmate who

"executed" Sutcliffe.

The ripper, who like his Victorian namesake "Jack the ripper" mutilated his victims, was jailed for life in 1981 after a five-year reign of terror in northern industrial cities.

"Whoever kills Sutcliffe will be the criminal world's biggest hero," the ex-prisoner was quoted as saying.

"When Sutcliffe goes, it will be at the end of a knife," he said. "It won't be quick and easy. Whoever gets the job will make it as slow as Sutcliffe made it for the women he killed."

He said Sutcliffe had already escaped death once when prisoners planned to murder him in the jail chapel. He said a warder bribed by Sutcliffe tipped him off.

The ex-prisoners said Sutcliffe seemed not to want to help himself. "He taunts other prisoners about their wives, saying things like 'she's next on my list,'" he said.

India becoming transit point for narcotic traffic

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian is seriously concerned about the growing use of its territory as a transit point for drugs smuggled to Western countries, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

It quoted official sources as saying the heads of national narcotics law enforcement agencies from 20 Asian countries shared India's

concern at a meeting organised by the anti-narcotics division of the United Nations here this week.

The sources said India was under growing pressure from drug smugglers operating from Pakistan, Nepal and Thailand.

Growing quantities of heroin were also being smuggled through India, the sources added.

Violence reported in Pakistan

KARACHI (R) — Opponents of Pakistan's military government hurled a home-made bomb causing a big explosion at midnight Saturday at the town of Sukkur in the troubled Sind Province, opposition sources said.

Police said no one was injured in the explosion at a busy road by the River Indus in northern Sind.

The blast came after the opposition accused police of opening fire on a protest rally held by supporters of the nine-party opposition group, the Movement for

the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

Five people were injured by police bullets, the opposition sources said, but police have not confirmed that shots were fired at the crowd. The demonstrators were marking an MRD day of protest against the martial law government of President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Police said they rounded up 10 people after the clash between baton-wielding protesters and police firing tear-gas shells.

Chilean protester burns to death

SANTIAGO (R) — A man who set himself on fire in a south Chilean city to protest against the arrest of his two children died of his burns, police said. Sebastian Acevedo Becerra, 50, poured petrol on his clothes and set a match to them in Concepcion, southeast of Santiago, after secret police detained his son and daughter for alleged involvement with a left-wing group suspected of sabotage. Local newspapers said his daughter was released a few hours after Acevedo set himself on fire.

Australians take pets seriously

MELBOURNE (R) — Australia's animal lovers spend more than eight million dollars a year on products to protect their pets from fleas, according to a national consumer association survey.

Police capture Disneyland sniper

ANAHEIM, California (R) — A dog-loving sniper was subdued by police Saturday after he spent the night firing random shots from a hotel window opposite Disneyland. Police said the 10-hour siege ended when officers persuaded the man to let his dog out of the hotel room and then overpowered him when he opened the door. Earlier he reported that he had surrendered without a struggle.

Influential U.S. newspaper to close

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (R) — The St. Louis Globe-Democrat will stop publishing on Dec. 31 due to financial problems, leaving the city with only one major daily newspaper, publisher G. Duncan Bauman announced. "We regret that no way can be found to continue publication on a financially sound basis," Mr. Bauman said. The Globe-Democrat, a morning paper with a circulation of 284,000, had been losing money for several years and no relief was in sight, he said. The Globe, which began publishing on July 1, 1852, was purchased by the newhouse chain in 1955. In 1959, it entered into a joint operating agreement with the competing Post-Dispatch in which the post assumed printing operations. In 1979, the Post, an afternoon paper with a circulation of 279,000, assumed all business functions, including advertising, circulation and promotion.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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A LESSON IN WINNING TECHNIQUE

Neither vulnerable. North deals

NORTH
♦ K 6 3
♦ A K Q
♦ 2
♦ A K 8 7 5 4
WEST
♦ A J 9 4
♦ J 10 3 2
♦ A 8 7
♦ 9 3
EAST
♦ 9 8 7 5 4
♦ Q 10 9 4
♦ 10 6 2

SOUTH
♦ Q 10 8 5 2
♦ 6
♦ K J 6 5 3
♦ Q J

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♣.

It is hard to believe that it is almost 30 years since Sammy Kehela, long a resident of Toronto, burst upon the British bridge scene. Over the years, he has achieved a reputation as one of the world's great technicians. South Africans had the opportunity to admire his skill during the recent tour of that country by a Canadian team. As this hand proves, he did not disappoint them.

At both tables the contract was four spades, and both Wests got off to the lead of

the ace of diamonds. The Canadian defender continued with a diamond to the queen and king. Declarer led a trump to the king, and it was all over — he could no longer avoid losing three trump tricks for down one.

Against Kehela, West shifted to a heart at trick two, won in dummy. Kehela realized that he could afford to lose two trump tricks, so he kept his options open by leading a trump to the queen. West won the ace and shifted to a club.

For an expert technician, the hand was plain sailing. Kehela won the club in hand and led a low spade. West followed with the four and declarer called for dummy's six! When that held, he simply started running dummy's clubs from the top. West could ruff whenever he wished, but declarer would win any return and simply draw the last trump, ending on the table. Dummy's remaining high clubs took care of declarer's diamond losers. The defenders came to only two trump tricks and a diamond.

What if the six of trumps had lost to the nine? Declarer would then have won any return and drawn the jack of trumps with the king, holding his losers to the same three tricks.

By Charles Bremner

Reader

MOSCOW — Yuri Andropov marked his first year as Soviet leader Saturday afflicted with ill health.

Western Kremlin-watchers are already speculating over who will succeed him.

To his own people, Mr. Andropov, 69, has been most conspicuous last week by his absence from the leader's position on Lenin's tomb in Red Square for the annual parade to celebrate the 1917 revolution.

No previous Kremlin chief has missed the parade, the most symbolic event in the Soviet calendar. No public explanation was given, and his absence cast uncertainty over a leadership that traditionally depicts itself as infallible.

Western reporters were told by a senior Kremlin official two days before the parade that Mr. Andropov had a cold. But Russians and foreigners concluded that something much more serious must be behind his absence from public view since mid-August.

Soviet commentators do not assess their leaders' records. But Western analysts say the balance sheet after 12 months is meagre for a man who took office clearly in a hurry to impose his stamp on his country's history.

No real changes

Discipline and continuity have marked the style of the former

chief of the KGB security apparatus as the months have gone by without any real policy changes at home or abroad.

Mr. Andropov was seen as a liberal intellectual by some Western experts when he took office. But he has presided over an ideological and cultural crackdown, described by a defectoring journalist last month as neo-Stalinist.

On the economic front, Mr. Andropov's main priority, results have been unspectacular. Western experts believe his aim is to tighten up the existing system, increasing productivity and efficiency, rather than embarking on any experiments.

In foreign policy, the year has been marked by a sharp deterioration in relations with Washington. This has arisen mainly from the failure of talks to head off deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe next month.

Mr. Andropov's main achievement in this field has been his drive to alarm West European opinion over the missiles while maintaining an inflexible stand in negotiations with the United States, diplomats say.

Despite his absence from public view, Mr. Andropov has continued to offer "initiatives" on the Euromissile issue over the past two months.

The confrontation with the United States means Mr. Andropov will have to continue allocating a high level of the country's scarce resources to military needs, the

diplomats say.

The powerful role of the military in Kremlin decision-making was apparent in September after a Soviet warplane shot down a South Korean airliner that had intruded into Soviet airspace on a flight from North America, killing all 269 aboard.

The politburo clearly hesitated for several days over how to limit the damage, before exonerating the defence forces and blaming the whole incident on Washington.

Unimpressive performance

Diplomats said Mr. Andropov's handling of the affair did not give the impression of strong leadership.

In other areas, the Kremlin's main foreign concerns have shown little movement over the past year.

Soviet troops are still bogged down in Afghanistan. The Pope's visit to Poland showed how far that country is from communist "normality" and efforts to mend relations with China have born little fruit.

Diplomats ascribe the relative stagnation to several factors, including Mr. Andropov's failing health and the legacy of Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid Brezhnev, himself nearly forgotten just one year after his death.

The legacy of Mr. Brezhnev's 18-year-rule is the security of office now enjoyed by party and gov-

ernment officials, many of whom adopted comfortable and sometimes corrupt life-styles.

Over-cautious

But a major reason, neglected by many who predicted radical change last year, is Mr. Andropov's own caution.

"Too many people thought in terms of a change of government. Andropov came from the Brezhnev politburo, so it was foolish to expect anything radical," one diplomat said.

"Andropov needs time to install his own team and that's something he hasn't got," an unofficial Soviet source said.

Both Western diplomats and informed Russian sources say Mr. Andropov has been moving slowly and steadily since he took office to broaden his Kremlin powerbase and shake up the vast party apparatus that rules the Soviet Union.

He has replaced the heads of at least seven of the 23 powerful departments of the party central committee. Local party elections are expected to lead to the appointment of pro-Andropov men in a number of regions by January.

Although he consolidated his hold on the leadership when he was appointed as state president in June, Mr. Andropov has so far brought only one ally into the politburo, Geidar Aliyev.

A former KGB official and party chief from Azerbaijan, Mr.

Aliyev, 60, now has the rank of a first deputy premier and is one of the three most frequently named candidates for the succession.

The others are former Leninist party boss Grigory Romanov and central committee agriculture secretary Mikhail Gorbachov.

The only other major government changes have also concerned the security apparatus.

Within a month of taking power, Mr. Andropov fired Interior Minister Nikolai Shekolokov and replaced him with his own successor as KGB chief, Vitaly Fedorchuk.

Mr. Shekolokov, a close associate of Mr. Brezhnev, was one of two central committee members sacked last June and he is reported by Soviet sources to be facing investigation for corruption.